

Seth Read
His Ancestors
and Descendants

Butord

GENEALOGY COLLECTION



SETH READ.

FROM A PORTRAIT.

PAINTED IN 1785.

SETH READ

LIEUT. - COL. CONTINENTAL ARMY; PIONEER AT
GENEVA, NEW YORK, 1787, AND AT
ERIE, PENN., JUNE, 1795

HIS ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

BY

HIS GREAT GRAND-DAUGHTER
MARY HUNTER BUFORD

BOSTON:
1895.

1264087

TO

William H. Crocker,

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

THIS LITTLE WORK IS LOVINGLY

DEDICATED.

ERRATA.

Page 44. After Henry Manning Hunter, for Sept. 9,
1852, read Sept. 9, 1851.

" 44. After Jessie Aberdene, for July 6, 1894,
read July 16, 1894.

" 65. For Walcott, read Wolcott.

" 111. For Allison, read Allston.

PREFACE.

This genealogy and the little sketch of the life of Seth Read, were commenced several years ago, as the result of interest roused by gathering data necessary for admission to the "Society of the Sons of the Revolution."

A thorough search of public documents was then made, and it seemed a fitting tribute to the memory of the Pioneer at Erie (on the one-hundredth anniversary of his settlement there) to publish them and save from oblivion the name so honorably borne through a short but active life.

The intention was to publish but six copies, these to be illustrated by as many portraits of his descendants as could be secured.

Copies were made from portraits, prints, sketches, faded daguerreotypes, miniatures and photographs, forming a collection of nearly one hundred pictures. Many of them are quaint,

others doing little justice to the originals, but all interesting and the best to be had.

Now that the work is ready for the press, so many have generously assisted, by lending precious pictures and giving important information, and family interest seems so generally roused, it is decided to issue a small edition without the portraits.

Every effort has been made to reach each branch of the family. The idea being not to confine the genealogical record (after we reach Seth Read) to those of the name of Reed, but to trace all his lineal descendants.

In a few instances it has been impossible to find persons wanted, and some have refused to give the necessary data, owing to the trouble involved, or from not having kept a record of family events and dates; others, again, ignoring letters requesting information, although a second effort was made in every instance. It is with regret that any are left out.

The uniform courtesy with which letters have been answered, even by many who never

before knew of my existence, calls for grateful acknowledgment here, and hearty thanks are extended for all assistance rendered.

It will be noticed how often the spelling of the name is changed. For several generations in America it was written Read, but Col. Seth himself frequently wrote it with the two e's, although usually with the a. After they came to Erie the a is lost sight of entirely, and it is doubtful if many of the family now living know that it ever belonged in the name.

At the end of the work will be found the genealogy of Hannah Harwood, wife of Seth Read, beginning with the first of the name in America.

To my husband I am indebted for the information gathered by patient research through State and County papers, long journeys to find some baffling link or date and for the illustrations copied. But for his zeal and industry the work would have been very imperfect.

MARY HUNTER BUFORD.

“THE MAINTOP,” April, 1895.

Origin of the Reeds, and Derivation of the Name.

I.

The genealogy of the family whose name is Reed, and of numerous other branches whose names are Read, Reid, Redes, &c., has been traced most diligently and carefully by Mr. Jacob Whittemore Reed, in his “History of the Reed Family in Europe and America.” About five hundred years B. C., a company of merchants from the confederate cities of Ionia, fitted out an expedition against Ireland, which they conquered and divided into two kingdoms; the capital of one they called Ballyreda, which is in the county of Westmeath and means in English, Reedstown. These invaders were called Dalredas by the inhabitants of ancient Erin, and Dalraids by the Caledonians.

The Dalraids crossed over from Ireland to Caledonia. In order to keep them back the Romans

built the wall called “Agricola’s” from the Frith of Forth to the Clyde. This was captured by Prince Reda, A. D. 180, and the Romans, gradually driven south, built the wall called “Adrian’s,” A. D., 210, from New Castle to Carlisle.

The Dalraids retained possession of the territory between the two walls constituting a part of Northumberland county, and conquered Caledonia A. D., 843. The Reads or Reeds of England descended from these Raids or Reedhas.

One branch of the Tyne is called the Reed, and the valley through which it winds, Redesdale. On the edge of Carterfell, a mountain between England and Scotland, is Reed’s Square, an old fort or castle named for Sir Reginald Reed, who was distinguished in the border wars. Following the stream down there are the ruins of several other Reed castles or forts, and some splendid castles still occupied by Reeds.

The present Barony of Redesdale comprises the territory between these two walls. Mitford being the family name, descendants of Robert of

Redesdale. On the banks of the river Reed there is cut in the rock an alto-rilievo of this Robert, who flourished in the fourteenth century and was associated with Warwick. He fought and conquered the Earl of Pembroke, in 1470. He took the name of Mitford from a ford near his place in order to distinguish himself from another Robert.

The Reeds are numerous, having descended from a clan and not from an individual. They became mixed up with both the English and the Scotch and were connected with the royal family of England long before the days of William the Conqueror.

The first mention of any one by the name of Rede is Withred, King of Kent, in the seventh century. Then Ethelred, or Reed the Good, King of England, in 866. Alfred, or Reed the Shrewd, in 871. Eldred, or Reed the Elder, in 946. And Ethelred the Second, in 978.

The Reeds were among the noble families of Northumberland, Kent, Wessex and Mercia. Surnames were not in use until 1170. Clans had

appropriate names which were retained by some individuals, others took such names as had reference to their location, occupation, peculiarity or achievement.

The family of Read in the county of Kent held their estates in the north of England and south of Scotland, and nearly all the Reads who lived in or about London owned estates in Northumberland. One of the most important towns of Redesdale is Morpeth, on the Wansbeck river. From here sprang the Reeds of America.

Genealogy of the Erie Reeds.

II.

1. Brianus de Rede, was living in Morpeth Northumberland, in the year 1139. He had three sons, Robert of Rede, William, and Thomas of Redydale.

2. William, the second son of Brianus, had one son, Robert.

3. Robert, son of William, had a son Galfrinus.

4. Galfrinus, son of Robert, had three sons, William, Thomas of Redydale, and Robert.

5. Thomas of Redydale, son of Galfrinus, had two sons, Galfrinus and Thomas.

6. Thomas, son of Thomas of Redydale, owned an estate at Heddington, and married Christiana, daughter of Robert James Lapole, and sister of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, the Lord Chancellor of Richard II. In 1388,

when Suffolk fled to France, much of his property passed into the hands of his brother-in-law, instead of into the public treasury. Green says, "Michael de la Pole was a man of large fortune." Thomas and Christiana had a son John, who was mayor of Norwich.

7. John, son of Thomas and Christiana had a son, Edward.

8. Edward, son of John, married Isiod Stanley. They had four sons, John, Bartholomew, who was mayor of London, Robert, who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and William, who was Professor of Divinity.

9. William Reade, S. T. P., son of Edward and Isiod, had a son, Sir William.

10. Sir William Reade, son of William, married Ann Menis, and they had a son, William.

11. William, son of Sir William and Ann, married his cousin, Rebecca Menis. Their children were Matthew, John, Richard, Thomas, William, and Lucy.

12. Matthew, Esq., son of William and Rebecca, married Alice Ward. They had a son

William, and two daughters, one of whom married Sir Henry Oxinden of Dene, and was heir to half his estate ; the other, Elizabeth, married Morace Dixwell, Esq., of Broome, in the County of Kent.

13. William, son of Matthew and Alice, married Lucy Henage. They had two sons, John and William. Both came to America in the year 1630.

14. John Read, of Rehoboth, son of William and Lucy Henage Read, of County Kent, was born in 1598. The first that is known of him, after his arrival in America, was in Weymouth, Mass., (he was brother to "William of Weymouth") in 1637. He was of Dorchester, Mass., in 1638, and went from there to Braintree, (now Quincy). In 1643 or 1644 he went with the Reverend Mr. Newman and his church, to Rehoboth, Mass. His name is the third on the list of purchasers of that township. He was a man of large property for the times, and held the office of constable, which was the chief executive office in town. He lived in what was called "the Rim,"

now in Seekonk. Ancient Rehoboth was divided into seven towns; viz.: Rehoboth, Attleborough, Seekonk, Pawtucket, Swansea, Barrington and Cumberland. Many of his descendants are still living within the bounds of Ancient Rehoboth. He was a prominent and leading man. He died Sept. 7, 1685, aged 87, and his gravestone is still standing in Seekonk old burying-yard, inscribed, "J. R. æt. 87, D. S. 1685." Mrs. Read's christian name was Sarah. The children of John and Sarah were Samuel, William, Abigail, (who was baptized in Dorechester the 30th of tenth month, 1638), John, born at Braintree, Aug. 29, 1640; Thomas, Nov. 9, 1641; Ezekiel and Zackariah, (twins) who died in infancy; Moses, born Oct., 1650, Mary, Jan., 1652; Elizabeth, Jan., 1654; Daniel, March, 1655; Israel, 1657; Mehitable, 1660.

15. Samuel, son of John and Sarah Read, of Rehoboth, moved to Mendon, Mass., and was constable there in 1681. He married Hopestill Holebrook, in 1668; was made freeman Oct. 15,

1673. Children, — Mary (who married Seth Chapin, May 20, 1689) Samuel, Ebenezer, John, Sarah (who married a Murdock, April 12, 1727) and Josiah. His wife died Jan. 12, 1706 ; married for second wife, Hannah, who died Jan. 24, 1717. His will is dated April 5, 1717. He is the ancestor of the Mendon, Uxbridge, Northbridge, Milford, Oxford and Charlton Reads.

16. Samuel, son of Samuel and Hopestill, of Mendon, married Deborah. Children, — Mary, born Aug. 11, 1694 ; Deborah, Jan. 25, 1696 ; Hopestill, April 1, 1698. His wife Deborah died and Samuel married Abigail White, Jan. 7, 1704. Children, — John, born Dec. 1704 ; Abigail, who died June 12, 1706 ; Samuel, born June 7, 1707 ; Ebenezer, born Aug. 8, 1709, died Nov. 11, 1709 ; Daniel, born Oct. 29, 1712 ; Abigail, born Dec. 23, 1710, died July 16, 1721 ; Thomas, born Nov. 24, 1715 ; Sarah, Feb. 10, 1717 ; Hannah, June 11, 1724. Samuel died Feb. 14, 1725. He had lived in that part of Mendon, set off afterwards to Uxbridge. His will is dated, Feb.

5, 1724. Inventory, £3,989 11s, 8d, a large estate for those times. His purse, apparel and cane £188, 18s, 6d; (book 24 p. 128, proved Nov., 1725). It is said that one-half the land in Uxbridge and Northbridge was owned by this family of Reads.

17. John, son of Samuel and Abigail Read, was born Dec., 1704, married Lucy and lived in Uxbridge. He was always called Lieutenant Read, having served in the French and Indian wars, 1756. Children,—Sarah, born Oct. 24, 1729, (married Josiah Adams Dec. 27, 1750); Joseph, March 6, 1732; Peter, Nov. 13, 1735; John, June, 1743; Seth, March 6, 1746; Josiah, July 23, 1753.

Lieutenant John Read died at Uxbridge, Jan. 18, 1771.

18. Seth, son of Lieutenant John and Lucy Read, born at Uxbridge, March 6, 1746, married Hannah Harwood. Children,—James Manning, born Jan. 6, 1770; Charles John, Dec. 23, 1771; Sophia, Sept. 26, 1773; Rufus Seth, Oct. 16,



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1775; Sally Adams, Nov. 1, 1777; Henry Joseph, Dec. 20, 1779, died at eleven years of age; George Washington, March 24, 1782; Mary, (Polly) born April 19, 1784.

Seth Read died at Walnut Creek Farm, Erie, Penn., March 19, 1797.

Hannah Harwood Read died at Erie, Penn., Dec. 8, 1821.

III.

19. James Manning, son of Seth and Hannah Read, born at Uxbridge, Mass., Jan. 6, 1770, married about 1800, near Green Bay, Wisconsin, to Mary Logan. Children,—James L., born June 21, 1801; Sophia P., born Aug. 4, 1804. Second wife, Elizabeth Zane, daughter of Isaac Zane. Children,—Seth, born Sept., 1808, died March 3, 1814; Isaac, born March 13, 1825, died April 4, 1825; Eliza Farrow, born Aug. 11, 1813; Alexander L., born March 3, 1816, died July 19, 1825; Duncan M., born Sept. 28, 1818; Ebenezer Zane, born March 7, 1821.

James Manning Reed died at Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 5, 1847. The date of Mary Logan Reed's death is not known. Elizabeth Zane Reed died Sept. 10, 1823.

20. James L., son of James Manning and Mary Logan Reed, born June 21, 1801, married

his cousin, Nancy Reed, May 10, 1837. Child,—James L., born March 16, 1838.

James L. Reed died at Erie, Penn., Sept. 30, 1837.

21. James L., son of James L. and Nancy Reed Reed, born Erie, Penn., March 16, 1837, married Dec. 6, 1874, to Asenath A. Phillips. Child,—Anna, born June 26, 1876.

20. Sophia P., daughter of James Manning and Mary Logan Reed, born Aug. 4, 1804, married June 17, 1823 to Squire J. Trask, at Waterford, Penn., where all their children were born. Children,—James Manning, born Dec. 13, 1824; Amelia Reed, born Oct. 8, 1826; Asene, born Oct. 5, 1828, died June 17, 1853; Helen M., born Jan. 8, 1832; Henry A., born April 23, 1834; Sarah F., born April 21, 1836; Adaline H., born May 3, 1838; George W., born June 19, 1840, died April 2, 1843; Frank J., born Oct. 20, 1843; William H., born Feb. 24, 1847.

Sophia Reed Trask died at Waterford, Nov. 20, 1883.

21. James Manning, son of Squire J. and Sophia Reed Trask, born Dec. 13, 1824, married March 3, 1862 to Susan Thompson. Children,— Sophie, born Aug. 18, 1863; Fred, born Nov. 24, 1865; Joseph S., born April 26, 1867; Sarah, born July 5, 1870; John T., born May 2, 1873, died Jan. 26, 1882; Mary, born April 1, 1876; Emma, born Oct. 19, 1878; Anna, born March 19, 1881.

21. Amelia Reed, daughter of Squire J. and Sophia Reed Trask, born Oct. 8, 1826, married July 8, 1851, Jacob Gilbert. Children,— Oscar, born March 20, 1852; William, June 17, 1856; Leroy, born 1860; Frank, born 1863.

22. William, son of Jacob and Amelia Reed Gilbert, born June 17, 1856, married Miss Woods, has five children, names not known.

21. Helen M., daughter of Squire J. and Sophia Reed Trask, born Jan. 8, 1832; married Nov. 16, 1854, to Frederick Shutt, of Youngsville, Warren Co., Penn., where all their children were born. Children,—Ella A., born Aug. 15, 1855;

Frank E., born April 3, 1857; Elizabeth H., Sept. 14, 1858; Harry H., Jan. 30, 1860; Estella, S., May 18, 1862; Adam J., April 16, 1864; Squire F., March 29, 1866; Willis A., Aug. 2, 1869, died May 7, 1887; Frederick L., Nov. 4, 1872.

22. Ella A., daughter of Frederick and Helen Shutt, born Aug. 15, 1855, married Dec. 2, 1879, to James S. Vanaise, Children,—Helen Blanche, born Dec. 24, 1880; Earle F., June 3, 1886; Elmer S., March 2, 1888.

22. Frank E., son of Frederick and Helen Shutt, born April 3, 1857, married Nov. 2, 1884, to Ella Chase. Children,—Dora B., born April 8, 1886; Clarence C., Sept. 16, 1887.

22. Elizabeth H., daughter of Frederick and Helen Shutt, born Sept. 14, 1858, married Feb. 2, 1885, to Giles F. Goodwill. Child,—Ida G., born April 8, 1886.

22. Estella S., daughter of Frederick and Helen Shutt, born May 18, 1862, married Dec. 30, 1882, to F. C. Arthurs. Child,—Maud E., born Aug. 9, 1883.

Estella Shutt Arthurs died Jan. 15, 1884.

22. Adam J., son of Frederick and Helen Shutt, born April 16, 1864, married April, 1887, to Flora Long.

21. Henry A., son of Squire J., and Sophia Reed Trask, born April 23, 1834, married Oct., 1860, to Louise Sedgwick. Children,—Elmer E., born Sept., 1861; Marion, Dec. 12, 1863; Reed and Rene, (twins) born 1865; Rene Trask died Aug. 12, 1873; Berthe, born Oct., 1872.

22. Elmer E., son of Henry and Louise Trask, born Sept., 1861, married Oct. 2, 1884, to Phena Taylor. Children,—Calla L., born July, 1885; Rene, 1887.

22. Marion, daughter of Henry and Louise Trask, born Dec. 12, 1863, married John Taylor, Jr., and has one child, Clayton.

22. Berthe, daughter of Henry and Louise Trask, born Oct., 1872, married Oct., 1889 to Albert Steitles.

21. Sarah F., daughter of Squire J. and Sophia Reed Trask, born April 21, 1836, married

Dec. 18, 1856, to W. D. Himrod. Children,— Harry Reed, born April 18, 1858 ; Ralph B., born Sept. 8, 1859 ; Nancy L., born Feb. 25, 1861, died June 24, 1888 ; Paul M., Oct. 16, 1869 ; William Coberne, Feb. 11, 1875.

22. Harry Reed, son of William D. and Sarah Himrod, born April 18, 1858, married Dec. 22, 1887, to Eliza Waldorf. Children,— Robbie Reed, born Dec. 13, 1888, died in infancy ; Louis E., born June 25, 1890.

21. Adaline H., daughter of Squire J. and Sophia Reed Trask, born May 3, 1838, married Dec. 14, 1876, to D. W. Hunt, of Waterford, Penn. Child,—Reed Tracy, born Feb. 6, 1880.

21. William H., son of Squire J. and Sophia Trask, born Feb. 24, 1847, married Nov. 27, 1873, to Alice Moore. Children,—George Reed, Sept. 17, 1874 ; James Moore, March 29, 1876 ; Arthur, Jan. 6, 1887, died Oct. 12, 1887.

20. Eliza Farrow, daughter of James Manning and Elizabeth Zane Reed, born Aug. 11, 1813, married July 28, 1831, to Gen. Isaac Skiles

Gardner. Children,—Elizabeth, born May 13, 1832, died June 19, 1838; Isabelle, born July 7, 1834; Sophia Trask, born Jan. 16, 1837; Robert Skiles, Jan. 18, 1839; James Reed, born May 23, 1841; Maria Lewis, born Feb. 10, 1844; Sarah Eliza, March 19, 1846; Isaac Lyceurgus, Aug. 24, 1848, died 1851; Margaret Reed, born April 29, 1851.

21. Isabelle, daughter of Isaac and Eliza Reed Gardner, born July 7, 1834, married April 6, 1853, to Holden Snell. Children,—Margaret, Jan. 10, 1854; Gardner, July 27, 1856; James Willard, Jay Holden, and Nattalie.

22. Margaret, daughter of Holden and Isabelle Snell, born Jan. 10, 1854, married William Parsons. Children, Claire, Carroll and Isabelle.

22. Gardner, son of Holden and Isabelle Snell, born July 27, 1856, married Nannie Warren. Children,—Florence, and one son, name not known.

21. Sophia Trask, daughter of Isaac and Eliza Gardner, born Jan. 16, 1837, married Sept.

27, 1857, to Lucius Delmar Reynolds. Children,—Lewis G., born June 28, 1858; Annie Eliza, Dec. 7, 1861; Edwin, Nov., 1869; Harry, died Feb., 1871; Adele, born Nov., 1883.

22. Lewis G., son of Lucius and Sophia Reynolds, born June 28, 1858, married April 15, 1886, to Jeannette Lytle. Child,—Mary Lytle, born 1886.

22. Annie Eliza, daughter of Lucius and Sophia Reynolds, born Dec. 7, 1861, married April 8, 1886, to Robert Z. Hughes.

21. Robert Skiles, son of Isaac and Eliza Reed Gardner, born Jan. 18, 1839, married Alice Spates. Children,—Robert Skiles, Jr., Feb. 24, 1866; Delmar Spates, born Feb. 18, 1868; Stanley Mathews, born March 17, 1872, died Sept., 1888.

22. Robert Skiles, Jr., son of Robert and Alice Gardner, born Feb. 24, 1866, married June 7, 1889, to Kittie Kahn. Son, Robert Skiles Gardner, 3d, born 1890.

21. James Reed, son of Isaac and Eliza Reed Gardner, born May 23, 1841, married Julia Lamb.

Children,—Amelia H., born Dec. 13, 1874; James L., born Jan. 10, 1882; Mary B., Sept. 29, 1885; Isaac Skiles, Jan. 25, 1888.

21. Maria Lewis, daughter of Isaac and Eliza Reed Gardner, born Feb. 10, 1844, married Dec. 29, 1862, to Robert P. Kennedy. Children,—Carrie Crooke, born Oct. 23, 1863; William Craig and Isaac Gardner (twins) born April 24, 1868; Eliza Gardner, born Jan. 6, 1871; Charles Gale, born April 4, 1873.

21. Sarah Eliza, daughter of Isaac and Eliza Reed Gardner, born March 19, 1846, married May 3, 1864, to Joseph S. Harris. Child,—Charles Gardner, born June 23, 1865.

Sarah Eliza Harris died July 26, 1872.

22. Charles Gardner, son of Joseph S. and Sarah Gardner Harris, born June 23, 1865, married Dec. 10, 1889, to Lena Morton.

21. Margaret Reed, daughter of Isaac and Eliza Reed Gardner, born April 29, 1851, married March 21, 1872 to Asher Letson. Children,—Frances Gardner, born Nov., 1873; Imogene, born Jan., 1879.

20. Duncan M., son of James Manning and Elizabeth Zane Reed, born Sept. 28, 1818, married Feb. 4, 1845 to Jane Patrick. Children, James Manning 3d, born Nov. 28, 1845 ; Sarah E., born April 27, 1847. Jane Patrick Reed died and he married for second wife, March 19, 1851, Rachel S. Gardner.

Duncan M. Reed died Sept. 19, 1851.

21. James Manning, 3d, son of Duncan and Jane Reed, born Nov. 28, 1845, married Jennie Wood.

21. Sarah E., daughter of Duncan and Jane Reed, born April 27, 1847, married Charles Jackson. Children,—James, John, Harry, and Claudia.

20. Ebenezer Zane, son of James Manning and Elizabeth Zane Reed, born March 7, 1821, married March 21, 1848, to Margaret Lathrop. Children,—Sophia G., born Feb. 21, 1849 ; Charles Manning, born Jan. 14, 1852, died Feb. 9, 1853 ; Carrie E., born Aug. 15, 1854.

21. Sophia G., daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret Reed, born Feb. 21, 1849, married Dec.

11, 1879, to William B. Quien. Children,—Oscar Reed, born Sept. 20, 1880; Charles Branch, Dec. 5, 1882; Levi Lathrop, Dec. 12, 1885; Margaret Reed, Jan. 12, 1888.

21. Carrie E., daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret Reed, born Aug. 15, 1854, married June 29, 1876, to Oscar McIlvain.

IV.

19. Charles John, second son of Seth and Hannah Read, was born at Uxbridge, Mass., Dec. 23, 1771. Moved to Presqu'ile, (Erie) June, 1795. Married Esther Wyndham, who died at the birth of their son, William Wyndham, Feb. 20, 1796. On Dec. 27, 1797, Charles John Reed was married to Miss Rachel Miller, of Allegheny, Penn. Their children (all born at "Walnut Creek Farm") were, Matilda Catherine, born Nov. 14, 1798; Seth 2d, born Jan. 25, 1800; Emily, April 19, 1801; Charles John Jr., Dec. 9, 1802; Cyrus, Dec. 1, 1804; James Manning 2d, May 12, 1806; Naney, Jan. 4, 1808; Caroline, Jan. 24, 1810; Mary Annin, Feb. 19, 1812; Henry Joseph Annin, May 13, 1814; George Washington 2d, April 5, 1816; Frances Sarah, June 13, 1818; Thomas Miller, Feb. 21, 1821; Hannah, born Jan. 3, 1823, died July 11, 1825.

Charles John Reed died at Erie, May 10, 1830. Rachel Miller Reed died at Erie, Oct. 25, 1851.

20. William Wyndham, son of Charles John and Esther Wyndham Reed, was born at Erie, Feb. 20, 1796, married at Ashtabula, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1821, to Elizabeth Ingram Smith, who was born at Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, Nov. 14, 1797. Children,—(all born at Ashtabula) Charles Manning 2d, born Aug. 14, 1822, died at Erie, Penn., Oct. 23, 1845; William Ward, born April 1, 1824; Rufus Seth 2d, born Oct. 21, 1826, died Feb. 17, 1830; Edmund Wyndham, born Nov. 14, 1828, died May 4, 1830; Elizabeth Ann, born May 27, 1831; Edmund Wyndham 2d, Sept. 6, 1833; Robert Irwin, born March 11, 1836, died March 13, 1837; Sarah Ann, born March 16, 1838.

William Wyndham Reed died at Erie, Sept. 9, 1851. Elizabeth Ingram Reed died at Erie, May 15, 1888.

21. Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William Wyndham and Elizabeth Ingram Reed, was born

May 27, 1831, married in Erie by the Reverend Wm. Flint, Oct. 9, 1851 to Reverend Andrew Hervey Caughey. Children,—Lizzie Romaine, born Sept. 27, 1852, died Aug. 27, 1853; Reed, born Nov. 13, 1859.

Elizabeth Reed Caughey died at Erie, Aug. 4, 1889.

22. Reed, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Reed Caughey, born at Erie, Nov. 13, 1859; married at Easton, Penn., Nov. 9, 1881, to Ella Lizette Shouse, of Philadelphia. Children,—May Elizabeth, April 15, 1883; Reed, Jr., born Nov. 26, 1884; Katrina Brandes, March 25, 1887; Dorothy Carroll, April 6, 1888; Robert Shouse, June 21, 1889.

21. Edmund Wyndham, 2d, son of William Wyndham and Elizabeth Ingram Reed, born Sept. 6, 1833; married by the Reverend George A. Lyon, February 13, 1868, to Abbie P. Hilton (daughter of Archibald Hilton) born at Erie, Oct. 28, 1843. Children,—William Ward, 2d, born Sept. 10, 1869; Archie Hilton, born June 29,

1871, died July 26, 1881 ; Rufus Seth, 5th, born March 27, 1876 ; Marion Winifred, born June 11, 1881.

20. Matilda Catherine, eldest child of Charles John and Rachel Reed, born Nov. 14, 1798, married at Walnut Creek Farm, Jan. 14, 1819, to John Bell. Children,—Charles, Foster Harwood, Edwin and Rufus Seth.

21. Charles and Foster Harwood, sons of John and Matilda Reed Bell, were born in Erie, dates unknown ; married and had children ; lived in Minnesota, and about the summer of 1862 were all massacred by the Indians.

Matilda Reed Bell died Oct. 2, 1862, ignorant of their fate.

21. Edwin, son of John and Matilda Reed Bell, married Abbie Ann ——. Children,—Cyrus Reed, Mary, Frank and Jessie.

20. Seth, 2d, eldest son of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, was born at Walnut Creek Farm, January 24, 1800 ; married Oct. 25, 1825, to Alvira Kent.

Seth Reed, 2d, died at Aurora, Kane County, Ill., Aug. 28, 1848.

20. Emily, second daughter of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, was born at Walnut Creek Farm, April 19, 1801; married by the Reverend Robert Reid, May 29, 1822, to John Jay Deming, Esq., of Detroit, Mich. Children, — Harriet, born Castelton, Vt., March 3, 1823, died young; Dwight, born Feb. 16, 1824; Charles Reed, born Nov. 15, 1825, died in infancy; Mary Ann, born at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 26, 1827; John, born Dec. 6, 1829, died Aug. 15, 1831; John Jay, born Nov. 16, 1831, died Dec. 4, 1835; Philena Hastings, born June 9, 1834, died July 24, 1835; Theodore, born April 13, 1836; Abba Louise, born May 9, 1839, died Aug. 15, 1840; Helen, born Jan. 2, 1842, died Sept. 30, 1843.

Emily Reed Deming died at Sacramento, Cal., May 22, 1867; John Jay Deming died at Deming's Ranch, Yolo County, Cal., Sept. 30, 1864.

21. Dwight, eldest son of John Jay and Emily Reed Deming, was born at Castelton, Vt.,

Feb. 16, 1824 ; married at Mishawaka, Ind., June 10, 1846, to Cornelia L. Nicar. Children,— Helen Louise, born Aug. 18, 1847; George Hunter, born Aug. 7, 1849; Lois Ann, born Aug. 25, 1851; Emily Reed, born Aug. 16, 1853; Mary Eva, born Dec. 24, 1855; Sarah Martha, born July 22, 1863; Kate Esmay, born Jan. 24, 1867.

Dwight Deming died at South Bend, Ind., Sept. 26, 1880; Cornelia Deming died at South Bend, Dec. 8, 1881.

22. Helen Louise, daughter of Dwight and Cornelia Deming, born Aug. 18, 1847; married May 25, 1869, to Thomas D. Wood. Was divorced, and married Wayne McMichael. Has six children and is living at South Bend, Indiana.

22. George Hunter, only son of Dwight and Cornelia Deming, born at South Bend, Aug. 7, 1849. Died of aconite poisoning, given by mistake by a Chicago chemist, July 31, 1869.

22. Lois Ann, daughter of Dwight and Cornelia Deming, born Aug. 25, 1851; married Sept.

29, 1874, to Calvin G. Hudnut. Is a widow, has two children and lives at Big Rapids, Mich.

22. Emily Reed, daughter of Dwight and Cornelia Deming, born Aug. 16, 1853; married Nov. 24, 1875, to Luther C. Young. Has three children and lives in Chicago, Ill.

22. Mary Eva, daughter of Dwight and Cornelia Deming, born Dec. 24, 1855; married Feb. 17, 1876, to Albert H. Kelley. Has two children and lives at South Bend, Ind.

22. Sarah Martha, daughter of Dwight and Cornelia Deming, born July 22, 1863; married Nov. 4, 1885, to Frank Lewis Stedman. Has two children and lives at South Bend, Ind.

22. Kate Esmay, daughter of Dwight and Cornelia Deming, born Jan. 24, 1867; married Jan. 16, 1889 to Charles Clyde Brownson. Has one child and lives at Rhinelander, Wis.

21. Mary Ann, daughter of John Jay and Emily Reed Deming, born Detroit, Mich., Nov. 26, 1827; married Nov. 25, 1852, to Charles Crocker, of Sacramento, Cal. Children, — Emily

Eliza, born Oct. 14, 1853, died Nov. 6, 1853; Charles Frederick, born Dec. 26, 1854; George, born Feb. 10, 1856; Fannie Ella, born May 6, 1858, died June 17, 1862; Harriet Valentine, born Oct. 25, 1859; William Henry, Jan. 13, 1861.

Charles Crocker died at Hotel del Monte, Monterey, Cal., Aug. 14, 1888; Mary A. Crocker died at San Francisco, Oct. 27, 1889.

22. Charles Frederick, son of Charles and Mary A. Crocker, born Dec. 26, 1854; married at Millbrae, Cal., Sept. 7, 1880, to Jennie Marine Easton. Children,—Mary, born Sept. 7, 1881; Charles Templeton, born Sept. 2, 1884; Jennie Adaline, born Feb. 25, 1887.

Jennie Easton Crocker died at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27, 1887.

22. George, son of Charles and Mary A. Crocker, born Feb. 10, 1856; married at St. Thomas' Church, New York, June 5, 1894, to Emma H. Rutherford, of San Francisco.

22. Harriet Valentine, daughter of Charles and Mary A. Crocker, born Oct. 25, 1859; married

April 26, 1887, to Charles B. Alexander, of New York. Children,—Harriet, born July 3, 1888; Jeannette, born Aug. 23, 1890.

22. Wm. Henry, son of Charles and Mary A. Crocker, born Jan. 13, 1861; married Oct. 6, 1886, to Ethel Willard Sperry, of Stockton, Cal. Children,—Ethel Mary, born San Francisco, Sept. 18, 1891; William Willard, born San Francisco, June 29, 1893.

21. Theodore, son of John Jay and Emily Reed Deming, born at Mishawaka, Ind., April 13, 1836; married Jan. 12, 1867, at San Francisco, Cal., to Charlotte W. Holliday. Children,—Mary Emily, born Deming's Ranch, Yolo Co., Cal., Feb. 9, 1868; Ella, born Woodland, Cal., Sept. 2, 1870; Daisy, born Deming's Ranch, Lake Co., Cal., May 5, 1872; Mabel, March 3, 1874.

20. Charles John, Jr., son of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, born at Walnut Creek, Dec. 9, 1802, was never married and died at Napersville, Cook Co., Ill., July 29, 1836.

20. Cyrus, son of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, was born at Walnut Creek Farm, Dec. 1, 1804; married by the Reverend Bennett Glover, May 1, 1836, to Sophia Foote. Children,—Rachel, July 13, 1837; Henrietta, March 13, 1839; Annin, Oct. 13, 1840; Catherine H., Jan. 29, 1842.

Cyrus Reed died at Erie, Penn., Dec. 7, 1883; Sophia Reed died Nov. 8, 1870.

21. Rachel Reed, eldest daughter of Cyrus and Sophia Foote Reed, was born at Erie, Penn., July 13, 1837; married to Philip Thayer, March 6, 1865. Children,—Ellie, Jennie, Albert R., Mary Bell, Lillian, Cyrus A.

Jennie Thayer died Oct. 18, 1876, aged 18 years; Mary Bell Thayer died Feb. 4, 1877, aged 9 years; Albert R. Thayer died July 17, 1883, aged 19 years; Philip Thayer died Nov. 8, 1888, aged 56 years.

22. Ellie, daughter of Philip and Rachel Reed Thayer, was married by the Reverend Mr. Fulerton, March 25, 1880, to William H. Miller.

Children,—Rachel Reed, July 17, 1881; Harry, Dec. 12, 1887; Alvin, April 30, 1894.

22. Lillian, daughter of Philip and Rachel Reed Thayer, was married by the Reverend R. S. Van Cleve, Sept. 3, 1891, to T. F. Frank. Child,—Theo. F. Frank, born Sept. 16, 1892, died April, 1893.

21. Henrietta, daughter of Cyrus and Sophia Foote Reed, born at Erie, Penn., March 13, 1839; married, at Laporte, Ind., Sept. 10, 1860, to Sidney Hawk. Children,—Jay Deming, born June 6, 1861; Eddie S., born April 13, 1863; Clara Henrietta, born June 13, 1869.

Henrietta Reed Hawk died Aug. 28, 1870.

21. Annin, daughter of Cyrus and Sophia Foote Reed, was born at Erie, Penn., Oct. 13, 1840; married Feb. 5, 1861, to Dan Gress. Child,—Cyrus William, born May 10, 1886.

Dan Gress died Feb. 12, 1888.

21. Catherine H., daughter of Cyrus and Sophia Foote Reed, was born at Erie, Penn., Jan. 29, 1842; married at Paxon, Ill. by Reverend

W. D. Best, Jan. 15, 1874, to William J. Cook.
Child,—George, born March 8, 1879, at Win-
chester, Ind. They now live at Strawn, Texas.

20. James Manning 2d, son of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, born at Walnut Creek Farm, May 12, 1806; married Sept. 30, 1835, to Susannah E. Sweeney. Children,—Harriet, born July 30, 1839; Anna Porter, born Sept. 17, 1842; Mary, born July 22, 1850; Fannie, born Oct. 14, 1856.

James Manning Reed 2d died Jan. 28, 1883;
Susannah Reed died April 10, 1881.

21. Harriet, daughter of James Manning and Susannah Reed, born Erie, Penn., July 30, 1839; married Feb. 13, 1866, to W. J. Stevenson, of Newcastle, Penn. Children,—George Reed, born Nov., 1868; Charles Reed, Nov., 1870; Rollie, Jan., 1872; Mary G., Nov., 1875; Ernest and Peter, (twins) March 11, 1878; Annah, May 1880; Nellie, Feb. 8, 1885.

21. Fannie, daughter of James Manning and Susannah Reed, born Erie, Penn., Oct. 14, 1856;

married Sept. 25, 1879, to Wm. H. Kane, of New York. Children,—Emma Elsie, born May 8, 1880, died Aug. 13, 1881; Logan Reed, born June 23, 1888.

20. Nancy, daughter of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, born Walnut Creek Farm, Jan. 4, 1808; married on May 10, 1837, to her cousin, James Logan Reed, (son of James Manning Reed 1st). Her husband died Sept. 30, 1837, and their son, James L., Jr., was born March 16, 1838.

See James L. Reed, Chapter 3d. Nancy Reed Reed is now living at Montelair, N. J.

20. Caroline, daughter of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, was born at Walnut Creek Farm, Jan. 24, 1810; married March 27, 1833, to William Clement. Children,—Chloe, born Dec. 31, 1833; Emily, June 7, 1841; William, Oct. 4, 1843; Charles John Reed, Aug. 22, 1837, died Jan. 17, 1839; Rachel, born Aug. 18, 1847, died April 9, 1848.

Caroline Reed Clement died at Laporte, Ind., May 5, 1851, is buried at Lena, Ill.

21. Chloe, daughter of William and Caroline Reed Clement, born Dec. 31, 1833; married March 15, 1855, to Charles Kellum, Judge of the Circuit Court of De Kalb Co., Ill. Children,— William Clement, born Dec. 14, 1855; Samuel, born Dec. 22, 1857.

23. Charles Samuel, son of William Clement Kellum, born July 30, 1884.

21. Emily, daughter of William and Caroline Reed Clement, born at Laporte, Ind., June 7, 1841; married at Sycamore, Ill., Oct. 11, 1866, to Mr. Charles Waite. Children,— Charles Clement, born July 7, 1867; Daniel, born July 5, 1868; Frederick P., born Oct. 6, 1871.

Emily Clement Waite died at Lena, Ill., Feb. 25, 1884.

21. William, son of William and Caroline Reed Clement, born at Laporte, Ind., Oct. 4, 1843; married at Freeport, Ill., April 9, 1870, to Paula Chenery. Children,— Caroline, born Feb. 15, 1871; Charles A., born May 19, 1872. William Clement married for second wife Susannah Boyd,

Jan. 13, 1892. Child,—Chloe, born May 26, 1894. They live at Freeport, Ill.

20. Mary Annin, daughter of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, born at Walnut Creek Farm, Feb. 19, 1812; married at St. Paul's Church, Erie, by the Reverend Mr. Babbitt, Nov. 14, 1839, to John Warden Hunter. Children,—Charles John, born July 2, 1842; Clara, Sept. 23, 1843; Mary Jordan Reed, Jan. 20, 1847; Ada Matilda, born June 30, 1849, died April 30, 1873; Henry Manning, born Sept. 9, 1852.

John Warden Hunter died at Tyler, Texas, Sept. 23, 1853; Mary Annin Reed Hunter died at Westerly, R. I., Feb. 17, 1892.

21. Charles John, son of John Warden and Mary Annin Reed Hunter, was born July 2, 1842. Enlisted at the first call for Volunteers in 1861; served three months in a Pennsylvania Regiment, then enlisted in the 57th Illinois, and died of typhoid fever in camp, near Corinth, Miss., July 14, 1862; was not married.

21. Clara, daughter of John Warden and Mary Annin Reed Hunter, born Sept. 23, 1843;

married by the Rt. Reverend J. L. Spaulding, Dec. 18, 1865, to Samuel Carter. Was divorced and married May, 1878, to Charles F. Stanton, of Ontario.

Samuel Carter died June 20, 1882.

22. Clara, only daughter of Samuel and Clara Hunter Carter, born Marquette, Mich., Dec. 24, 1867.

21. Mary J. R., daughter of John Warden and Mary Annin Reed Hunter, born Jan. 20, 1847; married at St. Paul's Church, Erie, by the Rt. Reverend J. L. Spaulding, Jan. 20, 1870, to Lieutenant Marcus Bainbridge Buford, United States Navy.

21. Henry Manning, son of John Warden and Mary Annin Reed Hunter, born Sept 9, 1852; married in Trinity Church, St. Thomas, Ontario, by the Reverend H. Ballard, to Katherine Frances Stanton. Children, — Henry Manning, Jr., born Nov. 30, 1879, died Aug. 24, 1880; Helen Gladys, Aug. 28, 1882; Milton Buford, Nov. 22, 1886; Jessie Aberdene, born July 6, 1894.

20. Henry Joseph Annin, fifth son of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, born at Walnut

Creek Farm, May 13, 1814; married at Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 18, 1851, to Mrs. Julia A. Hayward. They had one son, Charles Henry, born July 22, 1854, died Aug. 4, 1876.

Julia Hayward Reed died April 3, 1890; Henry J. A. Reed died at Cambridge, Penn., May 25, 1894.

20. George Washington 2d, sixth son of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, born at Walnut Creek Farm, April 5, 1816; married Oct. 8, 1840, to Nancy Crawford Miller. Children,— Matilda Alice, born at Eagle Village, Penn., July 11, 1841, died at Oceananamawac, Aug. 11, 1846; Emily Frances, born March 22, 1843, died May, 1843; George Washington 3d, born Walnut Creek Farm, Nov. 9, 1851, died at Ten Mile Creek, near Helena, Mont., Oct. 11, 1883; Ella and Effie, (twins) born at Walnut Creek Farm, March 25, 1854; Henry Joseph, born at Vienna, Macon Co., Mo., March 26, 1857. George W. Reed 2d, lives with his wife on a ranch on Ten Mile Creek, near Helena, Mont.

21. Effie, daughter of George W. and Nancy Miller Reed, born March 25, 1854; married at Helena, Mont., Oct. 7, 1873, to George B. Foote. Children,—Henry Reed, born Aug. 7, 1874; Edna Alice, Jan. 27, 1877; Katherine, born July 25, 1889.

21. Ella, daughter of George W. and Nancy Miller Reed, born March 25, 1854; married at Helena, Mont., Feb. 15, 1876, to Van Hayden Fisk. Children,—Charles James, born at Cloverdale Ranch, near Bedford, Mont., Feb. 9, 1877; Effie May, born July 9, 1879; Van Hayden, Oct. 31, 1884.

21. Henry Joseph, son of George W. and Nancy Miller Reed, born March 26, 1857; married at Helena, Mont., Dec. 27, 1883, to Minnie Gallagher. Children,—Minnie Alberta, born Nov. 10, 1884; Addison Bernard, born Feb. 17, 1886; Alice Mary, born Dec. 24, 1887; Henry Joseph, Feb. 28, 1889; George Thomas, Dec. 31, 1891; Effie Winifred, May 21, 1893.

20. Frances Sarah, daughter of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, born at Walnut Creek

Farm, June 13, 1818; married a Mr. Alloway, and lived for some time in Santa Rosa, Cal.

20. Thomas Miller, seventh son of Charles John and Rachel Miller Reed, born at Walnut Creek Farm, Feb. 21, 1821; married Oct. 4, 1847, to Julia A. Thomas. They had one son, Charles John 3d.

Thomas Miller Reed died in Colorado, Oct. 8, 1862.

21. Charles John 3d, son of Thomas Miller and Julia T. Reed, was born June 29, 1858; married Sept. 8, 1886, to Mollie J. Crawford. Children.—Henry Marcellus, born Aug. 6, 1887, died May 15, 1888; Jay Deming, born Dec. 21, 1888. Live in Philadelphia, Penn.

V.

19. Sophia, eldest daughter of Seth and Hannah Read, was born at Uxbridge, Mass., Sept. 26, 1773; married at Uxbridge, Feb. 3, 1790, to Joshua Fairbanks (the third child of Ebenezer and Prudence Farrington Fairbanks, who were married Dec. 16, 1756. Joshua was born Jan. 4, 1768). Joshua and Sophia Read Fairbanks had one daughter, Harriot Sophia, born July 3, 1798.

Sophia Read Fairbanks died at Lewiston, New York, Sept. 17, 1853.

Joshua Fairbanks died at Lewiston, New York, Oct. 1, 1853.

20. Harriot Sophia, daughter of Joshua and Sophia Read Fairbanks, was born at Lewiston, N. Y., July 3, 1798; married March 25, 1819, to Samuel Barton (who was born at Cashong,

Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1798). Children,
—Joshua Fairbanks, born May 21, 1820, died
Nov. 25, 1820; Harriot Sophia Fairbanks, born
Aug. 21, 1821.

Samuel Barton died June 7, 1837.

Harriot Sophia Barton died Aug. 21, 1821.

21. Harriot Sophia Fairbanks, daughter of
Samuel and Harriot Barton, was born Aug. 21,
1821, married Feb. 9, 1842, to James Van Cleve.
They had no children.

Harriot Van Cleve died at Sandwich, Ont.,
Jan. 21, 1886.

James Van Cleve died at Sandwich, Ont.,
April 21, 1888.

VI.

19. Rufus Seth, third son of Seth and Hannah Read, born at Uxbridge, Mass., Oct. 16, 1775, married in 1797, to Miss Dolly Oaks, daughter of Jonathan Oaks, Esq., of Palmyra, New York, who died Jan. 12, 1798, aged 21 years. In 1801, he married Nancy Agnes Irwin. They had one son, Charles Manning, born April 3, 1803.

Rufus Seth Reed died at Erie, Penn., June 1, 1846.

Nancy Agnes Reed died at Erie, Penn., Sept. 18, 1864, in her 84th year.

20. Charles Manning, son of Rufus Seth and Nancy Agnes Reed, was born at Erie, Penn., April 3, 1803. His daughter, Helen, was born at Philadelphia, July 24, 1824. Charles Manning was married Aug. 9, 1838, to Harriet W. Gilson, of Watertown, New York. Children,—Harriet

Gertrude, born Nov. 18, 1839; Rufus Seth 3d, born Aug. 24, 1841, died Sept. 14, 1842; Charles Manning 3d, born July 10, 1843, died Aug. 1, 1843; Charles Manning 4th, born Aug. 8, 1844; Lloyd Gilson, born Nov. 18, 1846; Rufus Seth 4th, born Aug. 20, 1849, died Sept. 20, 1851; Alice, born May 29, 1853, died July 18, 1871.

Charles Manning Reed died at Erie, Penn., Dec. 15, 1871.

21. Helen Lois, eldest daughter of Charles Manning Reed, was born July 24, 1824; married Jan. 4, 1842, to John H. MacNeil (who was born Aug. 8, 1813). Children,—Rufus Reed, Clara, (who died Jan. 4, 1885) John, Helen Lois, Agnes Irwin, (who died July, 1879) Frances Weed, Charles Manning, and Mary Alice.

Helen Reed MacNeil died at Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1890.

John H. MacNeil died at Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 1893.

22. Mary Alice, youngest daughter of John H. and Helen Reed MacNeil, married Alfred

Glover Clay, (son of Fletcher and Anna Glover Clay) of Philadelphia. Children,—Gretchen and Mary Alice.

21. Harriet Gertrude, daughter of Charles M. and Harriet W. Reed, born at Erie, Penn., Nov, 18, 1839, married Dec. 20, 1860, to Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia. Children,—Alice Reed, born Feb. 24, 1862; Marion Louise, born May 10, 1865.

Harriet Gertrude Rawle died Oct. 23, 1869.

22. Alice Reed, daughter of Henry and Harriet G. Rawle, born at Erie, Penn., Feb. 24, 1862, married April 25, 1883, to Henry Geyelin, of Philadelphia. Children,—Henry Rawle, born May 12, 1884; Marion, born Jan. 12, 1886; Antony de Laussat, born Oct. 17, 1889; Alice Beatrice, April 13, 1891; Harriet Gertrude Reed, Oct. 1, 1893.

22. Marion Louise, daughter of Henry and Harriet G. Rawle, born at Erie, Penn., May 10, 1865, married Dec. 9, 1886, to Thomas Paton, of New York.

21. Charles Manning 4th, son of Charles M. and Harriet W. Reed, born Erie, Penn., Aug. 8, 1844, married by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, in 1866, to Ella Morrison, who was born Dec. 17, 1847. Children,—Helen Morrison, born July 15, 1867, died Oct. 25, 1875; Charles Seth, born April 14, 1870, died Oct. 28, 1875; Harrison, born Feb. 16, 1873; Carl Morrison, born Nov. 17, 1876.

21. Lloyd Gilson, son of Charles M. and Harriet W. Reed, was born at Erie, Penn., Nov. 18, 1846, married May 28, 1891, to Catherine _____. Children,—Lloyd Gilson Reed, Jr., born May 21, 1892; Harriet Catherine, born April 22, 1894.

Susan Reed, niece and adopted daughter of Rufus Seth and Nancy Agnes Reed, married in 1831, Reverend Bennett Glover, first rector of St. Paul's Church, Erie, Penn. Children,—Rufus Seth, Nancy Irwin, Anna Charlotte, and Bennett, who died young. Susan Reed Glover married, for second husband, Mr. P. H. Ball and lived for many years in Chicago, Ill.

Nancy Irwin Glover married Feb. 8, 1860, Mr. George P. Colt (son of Thomas G. Colt, Esq., of Erie).

Anna Charlotte Glover married, Jan. 4, 1859, Mr. Fletcheher Clay, of Philadelphia (who was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dee. 13, 1862). They had one son, Alfred Glover Clay, who is a lawyer and lives in Philadelphia.

Anna Glover Clay married, for second husband, Mr. Courteney Mitchell o'Callaghan, of Philadelphia. Children,—Cornelius, Agnes Colt, and Frank Skiddy.

Courteney M. o'Callaghan died at Erie, Penn., Oct. 13, 1891.

Susan Reed Ball died at Erie, Penn., Nov. 14, 1889.

VII.

19. Sally Adams, daughter of Seth and Hannah Read, was born at Uxbridge, Mass., Nov. 1, 1777; married at Geneva, New York, June 1, 1793, to Joseph Annin of Cayuga, who was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Jan. 19, 1767. Children, — Mary Sophia, born at Geneva, March 16, 1796; Henry Read, born at Cayuga, Dec. 31, 1797, died April 26, 1814; Catherine Hannah, born May 16, 1799; Matilda Harriot, born Dec. 23, 1800, died Oct. 11, 1813; William Mynderse, born Sept. 20, 1802, died at Detroit, Michigan, Aug. 22, 1822.

Sally Read Annin died at Cayuga, New York, March 9, 1812.

Joseph Annin died at Onondaga, New York, Sept. 25, 1817.

20. Mary Sophia, daughter of Joseph and Sally Read Annin, was married at Cayuga, New

York, May 26, 1814, to John Van Pelt, who was born at Montgomery, Somerset Co., N. J. March 29, 1790.

20. Catherine Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Sally Read Annin, married at Onondaga, New York, March 26, 1818, to De Garmo Jones, who was born in Dutchess Co., New York, Nov. 11, 1787. Children,—(all born in Detroit, Mich.) Joseph Annin, born June 12, 1823, died July 24, 1823; Elizabeth Trowbridge, born Sept. 21, 1825, died Aug. 7, 1834; William Henry, born Feb. 29, 1828, died Jan. 3, 1831; Catherine Annin, born July 29, 1830, died April 17, 1832; Matilda Cass, born May 24, 1833; De Garmo, born Nov. 22, 1835; Alice Kercheval, born July 28, 1838.

Catherine Annin Jones died in Detroit, Oct. 9, 1865.

De Garmo Jones died in Detroit, Nov. 14, 1846.

21. Matilda Cass, daughter of De Garmo and Catherine Annin Jones, married at Detroit,

Mich., June 9, 1853, to Augustus Porter Thompson, who was born at Black Rock, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1825. Children,— (all except the eldest, born in Buffalo, N. Y.) Sheldon, born in Paris, France, May 26, 1854; De Garmo Jones, born Aug. 28, 1856, died April 14, 1857; Catherine, born March 2, 1858; Alice Jones, born July 31, 1860; Agnes Warren, born Jan. 2, 1863; Augustus Annin, born July 18, 1865; Lætetia Viele, born Sept. 21, 1867; Edward Warren, born Dec. 5, 1869; Clara Barton, born July 15, 1872; Albert Steele, born Oct. 13, 1874; Matilda Jones, born June 1, 1876.

22. Sheldon, eldest son of Augustus Porter and Matilda Cass Thompson, married at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1888, to Lucy Frances Moulton. Child,— Sheldon, born at Buffalo, Jan. 3, 1890.

22. Catherine, eldest daughter of Augustus Porter and Matilda Cass Thompson, married at Buffalo, Jan. 5, 1882, to William Thompson Miller. Children,— Kathleen Thompson, born

Oct. 15, 1882; Alice Thompson, born May 14, 1884.

22. Augustus Annin, son of Augustus Porter and Matilda Cass Thompson, was married at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1888, to Marion Armstrong. Child,—Geraldine Armstrong, born at Buffalo, N. Y., July 23, 1891.

22. Agnes Warren, daughter of Augustus Porter and Matilda Cass Thompson, was married at Buffalo, N. Y., June 8, 1893, to Frank Squier Talcott. Child,—Porter Thompson, born in Buffalo, March 11, 1894.

22. Laetitia Viele, daughter of Augustus Porter and Matilda Cass Thompson, married at Buffalo, N. Y., June 8, 1893, to Grosvenor Heacock Gowans. Child,—Gladys, born in Buffalo, Feb. 28, 1894.

21. De Garmo, son of De Garmo and Catherine Annin Jones, born in Detroit, Nov. 22, 1835, married Oct. 19, 1858, to Caroline Sanger, of Detroit. Children,—De Garmo 3rd, born Aug. 10, 1860, died Dec. 17, 1864; Henry Kirk-

land, born Oct. 30, 1862; Matilda Catherine, born in Buffalo, Sept. 2, 1864.

De Garmo Jones 2nd, died at Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1864.

22. Henry Kirkland, son of De Garmo and Caroline Sanger Jones, married in Boston, Mass., Oct. 23, 1890, to Anna Gillespie Paddock. Children,—Anna Sanger, born April 28, 1892, and a son, born Jan. 16, 1895.

21. Alice Kercheval, daughter of De Garmo and Catherine Annin Jones, born in Detroit, July 28, 1838; married Sept. 27, 1871, to Albert M. Steele, of Detroit.

Alice Jones Steele died at Detroit, May 20, 1887.

VIII.

— 19. George Washington, youngest son of Seth and Hannah Harwood Read, born at Uxbridge, Mass., March 24, 1782; married Philena Hurlbert. Children,— Sophia Fairbanks, born Jan. 2, 1802; Aurelia Hurlbert, born March 10, 1804.

George Washington Reed died Sept. 12, 1850.

Philena Hurlbert Reed died April 20, 1843.

20. Sophia Fairbanks, daughter of George W., and Philena Hurlbert Reed, born Jan. 2, 1802; married Samuel Hutchins, Esq., of Waterford, Penn. They had a number of children. One of the sons, Dr. Charles Hutchins, is a prominent physician in San Francisco, Cal.

Sophia Reed Hutchins died April 25, 1851.

20. Aurelia Hurlbert, daughter of George W. and Philena Hurlbert Reed, born March 10,

1804 ; married May 31, 1825, to William Himrod, Esq., of Erie, Penn. Children,— Philena Hurlbert Reed, born April 17, 1826, died Feb. 11, 1835 ; George Washington Reed and Aaron (twins) born April 17, 1831, Aaron died same day ; Samuel Hutchins, born March 17, 1834 ; William Henry Joseph Reed, born May 13, 1841.

Aurelia Hurlbert Himrod died at Erie, Penn., Dec. 6, 1844.

21. George Washington Reed, son of William and Aurelia Reed Himrod, born in Erie, Penn., April 17, 1831 ; is now living in Lockport, Ill.

21. Samuel Hutchins, son of William and Aurelia Reed Himrod, born in Erie, Penn., March 17, 1834. Is now living in Chicago, Ill.

21. William Henry Joseph Reed, son of William and Aurelia Reed Himrod, born in Erie, Penn., May 13, 1841 ; when about 18 years old he signed his name, and was known, as William Himrod Jr. Since his father's death, June 21, 1873, he signs his name and is known as William Himrod ; married Dec. 11, 1862, to Julia Ann

Arbuckle, (daughter of Presley and Rachel Evans Arbuckle, of Erie). Children,—Presley Arbuckle, born Oct. 23, 1863, in Chicago, Ill.; William DeWitt, born Oct. 31, 1865; Harry Reed, born Oct. 21, 1868, (Erie, Penn.) died Dec. 12, 1869; Ray, born June 16, 1872; Julian Allison, born March 2, 1876; Harwood Braiding, born March 11, 1878; Helen Louise, born Oct. 23, 1882, died April 26, 1888.

22. William De Witt, son of William and Julia Himrod, born at Erie, Penn., Oct. 31, 1865: married April 2, 1891, to Edwina Olivet Youmans, (daughter of General Le Roy Youmans, of Columbia, South Carolina). They have one child,—Helen Tillinghast, born in Columbia, South Carolina, July 11, 1894. They now live in Eric, Penn.

IX.

19. Mary ("Polly"), daughter of Seth and Hannah Harwood Read, born at Uxbridge, Mass., April 19, 1784, married in Erie, Pa., 1799, to Thomas Rees. Children,—Henry Joseph, born 1800; Hannah, born July 29, 1802; Rebecca March 17, 1804; Harriet, 1806; Sarah, Eliza, Thomas Jr., George, Seth and Roland.

Mary Read Rees died Feb. 3, 1826.

20. Henry Joseph, son of Thomas and Polly Read Rees, born 1800, married Mary Hubbard, in Ashtabula, Ohio. Daughters,—Mary and Harriet.

21. Mary, daughter of Henry and Mary Hubbard Rees married a Mr. Gould.

21. Harriet, daughter of Henry and Mary Hubbard Rees married for first husband a Colfax, for second husband G. G. Stevens, now living at Rushford, Minn.

20. Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Polly Read Rees, born at Erie, Pa., July 29, 1802; married Aug. 31, 1820, to Robert Irwin Jr. Children,—Mary, born July 18, 1821, (first white child born in Wisconsin of resident parents); Adaline S., born Aug. 2, 1823; Rebecca, Sept. 16, 1825; Lewis Cass, born April 12, 1827, died unmarried in 1890.

Robert Irwin died at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1833.

Hannah Rees Irwin died at Muskegon, Mich., April 17, 1886.

21. Mary, daughter of Robert and Hannah Irwin, born July 18, 1821, married Wm. Mitchell of Green Bay. They have a family of five sons and two daughters. Two sons served during the civil war. Mrs. Mitchell now lives in Chicago, Illinois.

21. Adaline Sophia, daughter of Robert and Hannah Rees Irwin, born at Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 2, 1823; married Oct. 27, 1840, to David Blish. Children,—Robert Irwin, born Aug. 23,

1841; Mary Augusta, born July 29, 1843; William David, born May 14, 1845, died at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6, 1851; Charles Frederick, born May 21, 1874, died at Kenosha, Oct. 9, 1860.

David Blish was lost on Prop. Phoenix, which was burned on Lake Michigan, Nov. 21, 1847. He remained on the burning steamer to make room for others in the boats.

Adaline Sophia Blish, married for second husband, Sept. 22, 1849, William Sumner Strong. Children,—Gustavus Davis, born July 19, 1850, died Sept. 11, 1851; William Walcott, born at Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1852.

Adaline Sophia Strong died Oct. 21, 1874.

William Sumner Strong died Nov. 1, 1888.

22. Robert Irwin, son of David and Adaline S. Blish, born Aug. 23, 1841; married at Pana, Ill., May 18, 1868, to Lillian Little. Children,—Charles Munger, born April 5, 1869; William Irwin, Nov. 28, 1876.

22. William Walcott, son of William Sumner and Adaline Sophia Strong, born March 3,

1852 ; married May 14, 1884, to Mary Louise Martin, who was born in Kenosha, April 11, 1853. She is the great-great-great-grand-daughter of Israel Putnam. They live in Kenosha, Wis.

21. Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Hannah Rees Irwin, born Sept. 16, 1825, married Luther Whitney. Children,—Grace H., who died at five years of age ; George B. and Thomas D. They are living at Muskegon, Wis.

22. Thomas D., son of Luther and Rebecca Whitney, married March 24, 1891, to Miss Julia Hills, of Muskegon.

20. Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Polly Read Rees, born March 17, 1804. She remained in Erie, where she was born, until after her mother's death, in 1826 ; went to Green Bay and lived with her sister, Hannah Irwin, until her marriage to Dr. J. L. Whiting, of Detroit, (whose third wife she was). She left no children.

Rebecca Rees Whiting died October 22, 1892.

20. Harriet, third daughter of Thomas and Polly Read Rees, was born in Erie, in 1806. On

her mother's death in 1826, went to Detroit, and lived with her cousin, Catherine Annin Jones, until her marriage, in 1830, to Dr. J. L. Whiting, whose second wife she was. Their children were : De Garmo Jones, born Dec. 14, 1833 ; George Loring, born Nov. 20, 1835 ; Henry Rees, born Dec. 2, 1837 ; Theobald Conant, born Nov. 5, 1839 ; William Bradford, born Oct. 19, 1841, died March 5, 1844 ; Willie Whitney, born May 1, 1844, died July 15, 1860 ; Harriet, born May 30, 1846, died Nov. 9, 1852.

Harriet Rees Whiting died April, 1852.

20. Sarah Annin, fourth daughter of Thomas and Polly Read Rees, born in Erie, where she remained until her mother's death in 1826 ; went to Lewiston, N. Y., to the home of her aunt, Sophia Fairbanks ; married Odenathus Hill, and lived in Detroit, Mich. Children,—Mary Sophia, born 1834 ; Grace M. born 1839.

21. Mary Sophia, daughter of Dr. Odenathus and Sarah Rees Hill, was born 1834 ; married Oct. 29, 1851, to John Talman Whiting, (son of

Dr. J. L. Whiting, by his first wife, Harriet Talman Whiting). Children,—John Hill, born Oct. 11, 1852; Alexander Talman, born March 9, 1854; Nellie Howard, born June 1, 1856; Harriet Grace, born July 28, 1857; Frederick W., born Sept. 1, 1859; Mary De Garmo, born Aug. 31, 1861; Lizzie Howard, born Aug. 12, 1866.

22. John Hill, son of John Talman and Mary Sophia Whiting, was born Oct. 11, 1852; married Feb., 1883, to Carrie Spencer. Children,—Florence Hill, born January 1844; Barbara Spencer, born January, 1887; Bradford and Jean F.—

22. Alexander Talman, son of John Talman and Mary S. Whiting, born March 9, 1854; married 1885, to Louise Martine Casey. Children,—Marjorie Louise, born July 1886; John Talman, born Aug., 1887.

22. Mary De Garmo, daughter of John Talman and Mary S. Whiting, born Aug. 31, 1861; married Dec. 28, 1882, to William Borden. Children,—John, born May 21, 1884; Mary,

born May 15, 1886 ; William Whiting, born Nov. 1, 1887.

21. Grace M., daughter of Dr. Odenathus and Sarah Rees Hill, born in 1839 ; married Mr. James Mercer. Children,—Minnie, Guy, Walter, and Harry.

Graee Hill Mercer died Oct., 1892.

20. Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Polly Read Rees, born at Erie, Penn., 1815 ; went to Ashtabula, Ohio, to live with her eldest brother, Henry Joseph. She married Amos C. Hubbard ; died in 1837, leaving two daughters, one of whom is living in Ashtabula.

20. Thomas Jr., the second son of Thomas and Polly Read Rees, born at Erie, Penn., 1818. Lived in Detroit several years ; was unmarried, and about 1842, died of yellow fever in New Orleans, La.

20. George, the third son of Thomas and Polly Read Rees, born at Erie, Penn., 1820 ; made his home from his mother's death in 1826, to 1835, with his uncle, George W. Reed, in

Erie, when he went with his brother, Seth, to Green Bay, where he died soon after.

20. Seth, the fourth son of Thomas and Polly Read Rees, born at Erie, Penn., Oct. 20, 1821; went to Green Bay, where he married a Miss Allen. He was for some years in the army as Assistant Paymaster, under Major Robert Forsyth, (whose wife's sister he married). Passed several years at Fort Wilkins and Copper Harbor, where his wife died. Afterward moved to Houghton, and married Eugenia Livermore. They had five sons, one being a lawyer; one educated at the Naval Academy, served several years in the navy; one educated at West Point, and is now a Lieutenant in the army.

Seth Rees died in 1877. His wife and family live in Houghton.

20. Roland, the fifth son of Thomas and Polly Read Rees, born in Erie, 1823; lived, after his mother's death, in 1826, with an aunt, Miss Rees, in Erie, then in Ashtabula, Ohio; was of a roving disposition, and for some years has been lost trace of.

Seth Read.

X.

Many years after the death of Seth Read, when the Homestead at Walnut Creek, near Erie, which he had founded in 1795, passed out of the family possession, one of his grandsons, (about to move to the west to found a new home and ties for himself) gathered all the private family papers together and burned them.

Thus, the only sources of information, concerning his short but varied life, are the Town Records and other public documents of the places in which he lived, the published accounts of the purchase and settlement of Indian Lands in western New York and Pennsylvania, and the Massachusetts State records of Military service.

Nothing has been inserted here which has not been verified, though many family traditions would have added interest to the narrative.

Born in 1746, in the town of Uxbridge, member of a family which for three generations had been one of the most important in that part of the state, we find him, while yet a young man, established in business with his elder brother Joseph, both of whom, at the beginning of the troubles which led to the war of the Revolution, were among the wealthy and influential men of the place.

Joseph and Seth seem to have taken part in every public meeting held in the neighborhood and were among the first to volunteer in the Militia then forming throughout the colony of Massachusetts.

When the critical hour, with its call to active service came, Joseph was in command of the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts Foot, of which he remained Colonel for several years after it formed part of the Continental Army, while Seth left home as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th Regiment of Massachusetts Foot.

He was at this time but twenty-nine years of age. His young wife seems to have been quite



RESIDENCE OF LT. COL. SETH READ.

UXBRIDGE, MASS.

1769—1790.

equal to the burdens thus thrust upon her in looking after the home and their family of little ones, and no doubt the responsibilities encountered thus early aided to develop the strength and purity of her character, the unswerving devotion to duty and family which were so strongly marked through her whole life, and made her the guiding influence in the lives of her children and the cheerful companion of her husband through scenes and hardships which tried the souls of the stoutest men.

An interesting letter from one of the oldest inhabitants of Uxbridge, now living, who knew the places well as a boy, tells of the homes the brothers had built, "a mile and a half apart with the meeting house and village common about half way between."

Both houses are now standing in a good state of preservation, but nothing remains, save a memory, of the "extensive and beautiful gardens" which surrounded them, and which we can well imagine were a source of pride and enjoyment to their young owners.

That the stately old rooms were beautiful within, we know from the many exquisite pieces of Chippendale and Sheraton in possession of members of the family, brought from this house to the (then) far west.

A short resumé of the events which caused the uprising in Massachusetts and led to the battles of Lexington and Concord may be in place here.

News that the charter of Massachusetts had been annulled and that the Boston Port Bill had been passed by Parliament, reached Boston on May 10, 1774. The Port Bill went into effect June 1, 1774. On that day, Governor Hutchinson, having been superseded by General Gage, sailed for England. Civil government was replaced by the Military, and from that time the authority of the King and Parliament was never again recognized by the people of Massachusetts. General Gage had promised to subdue the colonies with four regiments, which were given him, and he was instructed not only to close the

port of Boston, but to frighten the people into submission by arresting the leaders of the patriots and to order the soldiers to fire upon the people whenever he found them asserting their independence. The spirit of rebellion roused by these measures in Massachusetts, pervaded all the colonies. In Massachusetts, the different counties at once called congresses of deputies from their principal towns, "to consider the alarming state of public affairs," and resolved to "measure their chartered rights against the aggressions of the Acts of Parliament." Berkshire and Worcester counties were among the first to call conventions. That of Worcester, of which Uxbridge was a part, met Aug. 9, 1774. In the meantime the people were arming themselves, holding public town meetings and voting money for gathering munitions of war and supplies.

In the records of the town of Uxbridge under date of July 6, 1774, is found :—

"Art. 4. Voted to choose a committee of nine of the inhabitants of this town (*viz.*) :

Samuel Read, Joshua Wood, Moses Taft, Seth Read, etc., etc., to correspond with the committees that now are or shall be chosen by any of the Towns in this Province for that purpose or any matters that may Respect the present Difficultys that now are or may Subsist between Great Britton and North America, and that Sd Committee shall stand till they be dismist by a Leaggull Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town or by Others Chosen in their Rome and Stead, the Magore Part to be a Quorum."

Vol. 1, page 240. Town Records Oct. ye 26, 1774 :—

" Art. 3. Voted to purchase one Field peace, also voted to choose a committee of three men to provide Sd Peace and mount the same fit for use."

" Art. 4. Voted also to provide five one-half barrels of powder with as much shot as they shall think proper, and also to provide and add to the town stock of lead till the whole amounts to one thousand pounds."

" Mr. John Haskins, Seth Read and Edward Seagreve, committee for the above purpose."

The Massachusetts assembly at Salem, on the 17th of June, appointed delegates to the Continental Congress to assemble on September 1st. Before this Congress assembled, Massachusetts had set the power of the King at defiance, and the Royal Courts were not allowed to sit anywhere in the province except under the protection of the Royal troops. On the first of September, General Gage commanded the towns to send their representatives to the general court at Salem, on the 5th of October.

The Suffolk County convention declined to pay the taxes to the Governor's Treasurer, advised the towns to choose Militia Officers, and sent word to the Governor that if he arrested any one for political offences, the officers of the King would be seized and held as hostages. A provisional government was formed. Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, approved the Suffolk County's resolutions and demanded the repeal of the Acts of Parliament.

On September 28th, General Gage revoked his order for the assembling of the Court, and notified the members not to come. The towns unanimously decided that their representatives should pay no attention to the counter proclamation. Ninety delegates assembled on the 5th of October, declared themselves a Provincial Congress and gave the governor notice of their proceedings, who informed them that by assembling without his authority they were annulling their charter and acting in direct violation of their own constitution. This was true, but their action was fully sustained by the people.

Parliament had virtually declared war by annulling the Charter of Massachusetts. Massachusetts accepted the challenge and was ready when the order for the arrest of Adams and Hancock was given. The attempt to seize them resulted in the battles of Lexington and Concord.

Alarm list companies were formed everywhere. To be a soldier in one was an honor, to be an officer the highest distinction a town could confer. These companies were instructed to be

ready for a call to active service at any moment. The result was the organization of Regiments. In organizing, the company officers were elected by ballot and they selected the field officers.

Among the first regiments formed were those of Col. Ebenezer Learned and Col. John Patterson, from Worcester, Berkshire and adjoining counties. At first all the regiments were known by the names of their commanders.

The 26th Massachusetts Foot, of which John Patterson, of Lenox was Colonel, and Seth Read, of Uxbridge, the Lieutenant-Colonel, was called "Pattersons," and was composed of ten companies (two of which were from New York) armed, equipped, generally uniformed and in a fine state of discipline; well drilled and ready for active service when the news came of the battles of Lexington and Concord.

The battles were fought on Wednesday, April 19, 1775. The news was received as far west as Lenox, on Friday, the 21st, at noon. Saturday the 22d, at sunrise, eighteen hours later, this regiment marched from Lenox for Cambridge,

(probably receiving detachments belonging to it on the way) and was the first to arrive on the scene of action after the battles.

The name of Seth Read, of Uxbridge, appears on the manuscript Muster and Pay rolls of the Revolutionary Army, on file at the State House, Boston, as Major of Col. Learned's Massachusetts regiment, with service from April 19 to 25, 1775. (Rev. Archives, Vol. 26, page 187.)

As Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. John Patterson's 26th Massachusetts regiment, service beginning April 20, 1775. (Vol. 26, page 268.)

Lieutenant-Colonel of same. (Vol. 27, page 201.)

In Provincial Congress, May 27, 1775 : "Ordered that commissions be delivered to the officers of Col. John Patterson's regiment, agreeable to within lift."

This letter is endorsed :

"delivered to the within persons

Seth Read,

Lieutenant-Colonel."

(Same, Vol. 146, page 130.)

As Lieutenant-Colonel same to Aug. 1, 1775. (Same, Vol. 26, page 267.)

As Lieutenant-Colonel of same on a "Return of the names of all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers that have been enlisted in this regiment, now in the Continental Army, from its first establishment to the 6th of October, 1775." (Same, Vol. 56, page 177.)

On a paper, endorsed "Rank of Field officers according to the new establishment of the Army," and dated Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 4, 1775, the name of Seth Read, of Uxbridge, appears as Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th Continental Foot.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 4, page 68.

On its arrival at Boston, the 26th regiment served nine days as minute men.

It was re-organized and enlarged, and on the 26th of May, Col. Patterson, then in Congress, reported it as having 496 men, and requested that it be mustered into the Continental Army. It was recommended by Congress that the regi-

ment be commissioned as a part of the Continental Army. On the 11th of June it was transferred to the Continental Army as the 15th Infantry, under an enlistment of eight months. It was stationed near Cambridge and threw up the first redoubt around Boston, built and garrisoned fort No. 3, at Prospect Hill, west of Bunker Hill, and three miles from it, where it remained until the evacuation of Boston. During the battle of Bunker Hill it was ordered to defend this position, and prevent the British from landing and getting in the rear of our army. It was ordered forward during the day, but too late to be of any service.

On July the 2d, General Washington arrived at Cambridge, and on the following day took command of the army.

On July 22d the 15th regiment, which contained 409 men, was assigned to the 3rd Division, under General Putnam, and ordered to remain at Fort No. 3. On November the 9th, it resisted an attack on Lechmere's Point, now West Cam-

bridge, and was commended by General Washington the next day, in general orders, as follows:

"The tide was so high that it converted the end of the point into an island, the regiment gallantly waded through the water up to their necks in order to make the attack and soon obliged the enemy to embark under cover of a battery on Charlestown neck. The alacrity of the riflemen and officers on this occasion did them honor, to which Col. Patterson's regiment and some others were equally entitled."

Letter of General Washington to the President of Congress.

Shortly afterward the regiment was again commended for resisting an attack of a marauding party at the same place, and was constantly engaged in the siege of Boston, until the town was evacuated.

The regiments of Ward, Putnam and Patterson were declared to be the flower of the Continental Army.

In October, the terms of enlistment of most of the troops began to expire and Congress

resolved to enlist a new army for one year. On December the 28th, the regiments at Cambridge were re-organized, and January 1, 1776, found a new army.

In January, the regiment went into barracks at Prospect Hill, and on the 8th dislodged, with the greatest prowess, daring and bravery, the British who occupied houses in Charlestown below Bunker Hill, without the loss of a single man. Boston was evacuated on March 17, 1776. The regiment received orders on the 15th to march to New York; left Boston on the 18th and arrived on the 30th, was stationed at Staten Island for the defense of New York. Washington arrived in New York on April 13th, and at once ordered four battalions, under General Thompson, to the relief of the army in Canada. Among these was the 15th, with 600 men in fine condition and well equipped. They sailed from New York on the 21st, for Albany, where they arrived on the 23rd. Early in May, on their arrival at St. Johns, they were ordered to Montreal, and found that

Montgomery had fallen, and Arnold, wounded, had retreated to that place. Here they suffered terribly with smallpox, and on the 7th the whole regiment was ordered to be inoculated. On May 14th, they were still at Montreal, waiting for provisions, and on June the 8th only six men were fit for duty ; all the rest were in the hospital.

At the battle of the Cedars, on the 30th, in which Indians were employed by the British, who butchered in cold blood, the regiment lost heavily in killed and wounded, sixty-seven were taken prisoners and were subjected to the most barbarous treatment.

Smallpox, famine, raggedness, defeat and disorder had broken the spirit of this little army. They were in no way responsible for the loss of Canada. Retreat was determined upon, and on the 14th of June the army moved south. Arnold, with his command, in which was the Fifteenth, left Montreal on the 15th and reached St. Johns on the 17th. There the army was united and continued to retreat.

Was at Isle aux Noix on the 18th. Here the pursuit of the British ended and a halt was made. A worse enemy, however, attacked them. A camp disorder broke out, the men were prostrated with it while on parade, and a speedy dissolution of the army was threatened. General Sullivan wrote to General Washington: "one fortnight longer in this place will not leave us well men enough to carry off the sick."

On the 20th they began to move the sick to Crown Point. The weary journey occupied five days, with no provisions except salt pork and unbolted flour. The army remained on the island eight days. It was the last stand on Canadian soil. On the 26th the retreat was reluctantly continued, and Crown Point was reached on July the 2d. The loss of the army during this campaign, from death, desertion and other causes, amounted to nearly five thousand men, or forty per cent. of the whole. On July the 7th it was determined to abandon Crown Point and on the 10th the removal of the sick was commenced.

There was nothing now to eat except a scant supply of flour. This was wet with lake water and baked on stones. The pork had become so rancid that it was thrown away. The sick were taken to Fort George, where there were collected fifteen hundred or two thousand sore, worn and dying men with few surgeons or nurses. Their number was decreased on Oct. 20th, to four hundred. There remained at Crown Point about three thousand effective men. "Our misfortunes in Canada" wrote John Adams from Philadelphia, "are enough to melt a heart of stone. The small-pox is ten times more terrible than British, Canadians and Indians together. There has been want approaching famine, as well as pestilence."

On the twenty-first of July they began to occupy Mt. Independence; here the forest had to be cleared preparatory to the fortification of the ground, but they were without the means, until General Schuyler sent them twelve hundred felling axes; with these the First, Second and Third Brigades (in the Second was the Fifteenth

Regiment) began the work and in ten days the ground was sufficiently cleared to enable them to lay out their camp. They constructed log huts to cover themselves, and proceeded to throw up earthworks, a twenty-gun battery on the lower side and above it a semi-circular redoubt.

Their sufferings, however, were not decreased, but the patriotism which had brought them thus far continued to sustain them through all their misery; although even the elements conspired against them and scarcely a day passed without the rain descending in torrents. This not only seriously retarded the work on the intrenchments, but the effect on the already enfeebled constitutions of the men was terrible. There was no abatement of the scourges that pursued the little band. The earth thrown up in the broiling sun, with the malaria from the stagnant lake and neighboring swamps, produced malignant fevers of a fatal nature, and many of the officers as well as the men were prostrated. Among them was Lieut.-Col. Seth Read, who applied for sick

leave, which was granted by General Schuyler, then commander of the Northern Department of New York.

General Schuyler to Col. Seth Read.

Headquarters, ALBANY, Aug. 19, 1776.

It having been represented to General Schuyler that Col. Seth Read is much indisposed, and that it is possible a change of air may conduce to the re-establishment of his health, the General grants him leave to absent himself from his regiment until such time as his health shall be so far restored as to enable him to discharge the duties of his station.

By order of the General,

JOHN LANSING, JUN.,
A. Sec'y.

American Archives, 1776. Vol. 1, page 1070.

General Gates had been appointed by Congress to command the army in Canada; he did not reach Albany, on the way north, until July, and there learned of the retreat. General Schuyler refused to relinquish the command, as the army was no longer in Canada but in the Province of New York and he, as commander of the Northern Department, was Gates' superior officer. The matter was referred to Congress and Schuyler

was retained in command. Gates, however, afterwards relieved General Sullivan with headquarters at Ticonderoga, from where, on Aug. 31st, he wrote to James Bowdoin, President of the Council of Massachusetts, inquiring as to the condition of Col. Read's health, and was informed by Governor Bowdoin, on Sept. 21st, from Watertown, Mass., that Col. Read was still ill and unable to return to his regiment.

As the Fifteenth regiment had re-enlisted for but one year, its term of enlistment expired at the end of the year 1776. Patterson was ordered to Springfield, in January, 1777, to raise a new regiment. Before this was finished, however, Patterson was promoted to the rank of Brig.-Gen. Col. Read, on account of his continued illness, did not join the new regiment. Major Vose succeeded to his position, completed the work and took command.

On his return to Uxbridge, Col. Read found that the stagnation of business, the depreciation of the currency, and other disasters incident to a

great war, together with the absence of himself and his brother, had reduced them from affluence to a state of comparative poverty. As soon as his health permitted he devoted himself to their business affairs, not, however, losing interest in public matters. Broken in health, and no longer able to give his services and life to his country in the field, this loyal, patriotic man never faltered, but showed the same indomitable courage when his townsmen demanded his services in civil life.

His name constantly occurs in the Records of his own town, in the Histories of Worcester County, and of all the towns in that county, and in the Military and Civil Manuscript Records at the State House, Boston. It is intimately connected with the early history of three states, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts is rich in archives as precious as her own existence. Realizing there is no honor to a state save that of her sons and daughters, she has nobly honored herself in honoring them.

In the Uxbridge Town Records it is stated that in May, 1777, the town chose Seth Read "by written votes to procure and lay before the Court, the evidence that may be had of the inimical disposition of any of the inhabitants of this town towards this or any of the United States. Who shall be charged by the freeholders and other inhabitants of said town, or if their residence within this state is lookt upon to be dangerous to the public peace and safety."

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention for 1779-1780. A member of the house of Massachusetts Legislature 1784-1785-1786.

About this time the settlement of the Indian lands in the western part of Massachusetts was claiming attention.

To one of Col. Seth's enterprising nature, life in this undeveloped country offered many attractions, and again leaving his family to the care of his wife, he set out with a party of friends and his eldest son, James Manning, to explore the unknown wilderness, carrying, with

their necessary store of provisions, many articles for trade with the Indians.

It seems almost impossible that only one century has passed since this little band found an unbroken wilderness, where are now the most highly cultivated and populous portions of the state of New York.

After leaving Stockbridge they cut their way through the woods, going by way of Schenectady and occasional Indian settlements, until they reached Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Col. Seth finally decided to remain at Kanedesaga, a deserted Indian village, at the foot of Lake Seneea, where Geneva now stands. He associated himself in business there with one Peter Ryekman, both being Indian traders. The latter had been an agent of the New York Commissioners as early as 1784, was also one of the "eighty adventurers" (one of the Lessee companies) and was most active in both capacities.

In a letter to Governor Clinton, of New York, Col. Read mentions having been at Kanedesaga, on Nov. 29, 1787.

He established his headquarters at Old Castle, an old Indian burying-place covered with apple trees, about a mile and a half from what is now Geneva, while Ryckman lived on the bank of the lake at Kanedesaga, and at once took a prominent position in every thing pertaining to the development of the new country, and in the negotiations with the Indians for the cession of their lands to the State. In this, many conflicting interests were involved, of which the following account may give some idea.

The constitution of New York, of 1777, expressly forbade the purchase of lands from the Indians by individuals. Two lessee companies had been formed in 1787, called "The Niagara Genessee Land Co.," (foremost among the members of this company was John Livingston) and "The New York Genessee Co., of Adventurers," to secure by lease all the Indian lands in the state of New York. The scheme was devised for the purpose of evading the letter of the law while it defeated its spirit. Two separate leases were procured from the Six Nations for 999 years.

It was to defeat these Lessees that the states of New York and Massachusetts appointed commissioners in March, 1788, "to hold treaties with the Indians within the states, with power by themselves, or conjointly, to treat with any, or all, the tribes in the states."

Both the Lessees and the Commissioners, through secret emissaries, were alternately making promises and threatening the Indians, each trying, by every means, to prevent the Indians meeting the other.

In September, 1788, Seth Read is mentioned in a letter to the commissioners written by an Oneida warrior. In this letter Dr. Benton (an agent of the Lessees) is accused of cheating the chiefs at Kanedesaga. Dr. Benton abused both Read and Ryckman to the Indians (neither being present at the meeting) and desired they be sent for, when, he said, he would "Speak strong and threaten them." This being refused, he asked what Read and Ryckman had, from time to time, told them. The Indians refusing to answer, he

demanded that Read and Ryckman be driven off their lands.

Dr. Simeon DeWitt, Surveyor General, in a letter to Governor Clinton, refers to the threats made by Dr. Benton and others, and says, "I fear that Read will be injured, he ought to be considered, he risques much."

Oct. 7th, 1788, Read and Ryckman sent a letter from Kanedesaga to the commissioners at Albany, by "Mr. Lee and Noble, two gentlemen from Massachusetts," who were to report the condition of affairs at Kanedesaga.

In this letter Read and Ryckman offered to bring the Senecas and Cayugas to Albany, or any other place named by the commissioners, for the purpose of making a treaty for the cession of their lands, which had already been illegally leased to the Lessees.

Dr. Kirkland, a missionary to the Indians from Connecticut, was present when this letter was received, Dec. 15th, 1788, and informed the commissioners, that Dr. Benton and Col. McKins-

try had had twenty or thirty riflemen with arms for twenty-four hours at Kanedesaga and made severe threats against Read and Ryckman for being enemies to their party and friends to the government. He added that they had been ordered off the grounds and notified that if they remained they must abide the consequences.

The commissioners accepted their proposition and Governor Clinton named January as the time for meeting the Cayugas at Albany, ending his letter by saying, "you will give me the earliest information, which you will have an opportunity of doing, by your son, who is the bearer of this letter."

On January the 13th, Read and Ryckman informed the commissioners that they would be in Albany with the Indians by the 25th, inst., "If we are not prevented by designing persons." "We have sent my son, James Manning Read, and two Indians, to forward this."

The following postscript was added by Seth Read, "I should myself waited on your Excel-

lency and the Board with the Indians, but the indisposition of body prevents me. There is enclosed, the sayings and doings of Mr. McKinstry and Mr. Livingston. I shall refer you to Mr. Ryckman, who was present in their council, with Mr. Wilkinson and myself, on the 29th day of November, 1787. Also he is knowing all the circumstances respecting the conduct of McKinstry the summer past. I have given Mr. Ryckman a power to act in my behalf and beg your Excellency's influence for a reasonable compensation in lands in this county for my services, and at the same time, hope you will not be prejudiced against a man you never saw, for the hearsays which, I am told, have been propagated by a certain Chapman and others."

The Cayugas were conducted to Albany by Ryckman, where they arrived on February 12th, 1789, and the treaty was concluded on the 25th, by which their lands were ceded to the State for the sum of \$1,625, to be paid on the 1st of the following June, and \$500 to be paid on the first day of June forever after.

Ryckman seems to have looked to his own interest, for it was stipulated by the Cayugas, "that our son, Peter Ryckman, shall have a Dish in our country. This Dish shall be placed for our convenience, as we expect to put our spoons into it when we are hungry. It shall be on the east side of the outlet of Lake Kanedesaga (Seneca.) The dimensions of this Dish is left to you, with the wish that it shall be large."

The treaty defines this land as a mile square at Cayuga Ferry, and also a body of land on the west side of Seneca Lake, comprising 16,000 acres, excepting 300 acres already settled upon.

This tract of land included the present site of Geneva.

In June, Col. Read got the Cayugas together to be paid for their lands.

Col. Read was the bearer of a letter to Gov. Clinton, in New York, in October, 1789. He came to press the settlement of his difference with Ryckman, which is explained by the following:—

At a meeting of the New York Commissioners, in New York, in February, 1790. "It was resolved that it be represented by the Governor to the Legislature, that the stipulation in the treaty with the Cayugas, for a grant of land for Peter Ryckman was to compensate Peter Ryckman and also Seth Read, for their joint services. That the commissioners and Cayugas understood that the said Read was, in consequence of an agreement between him and Ryckman, to have a share of whatever lands might be granted. The commissioners having full confidence in Ryckman, and on his solemn assurance, that the said Read should have a share in said lands, the stipulation was so worded as to appear in favor of Ryckman.

The commissioners have reason to fear, that should the grant pass to Ryckman, he will appropriate it all to his own use greatly to the injury of Read. The Legislature is, therefore, requested to grant these lands in severalty to the said Ryckman and Read." The grants were issued and the matter seems to have been settled.

In July, 1789, Col. Read had been made a Justice of the Peace, by Gov. Clinton. While the negotiations with the Cayugas were pending, New York had ceded to Massachusetts the pre-emption right to the lands of the Senecas, which were to the westward and adjoined those of the Cayugas, included between the Pre-emption line on the east, starting from the eighty-second Mile-Stone on the Pennsylvania State Line and running north to Lake Ontario, and the Genessee river on the west.

In 1787, Phelps and Gorham had made an offer to Massachusetts, for the purchase, by treaty with the Indians, of these lands, which was accepted. Although New York and Massachusetts had declared the Leases illegal and void, Phelps and Gorham realized that they could make no treaties with the Indians against the powerful influence of the Lessees. A compromise was effected by which the Lessees were to become shareholders in the purchase, and conjointly the purchase was consummated by a treaty at Kanedesaga.

The Lessees came into possession of a part of what is now Geneva, Read and Ryckman being in possession of the other part. These latter laid out the village, which, in the autumn of 1788, had become a brisk place, town and farm lots were balloted for. "Either the village of Geneva that had been laid out by Read and Ryckman was merged with the lands of the Lessees or they laid out a village on the Lake Shore opposite."

Everything that was done at Geneva previous to 1793, was done under the auspices of Read, Ryckman, and the Lessees. The village plot was surveyed by Joseph Annin (son-in-law of Col. Read) and Benjamin Barton, in 1794.

In the meantime, Phelps and Gorham had sold to Robert Morris, who, in turn, sold to Sir William Pultney, who appointed Mr. Charles Williamson his agent.

The Surveyor, under Phelps and Gorham, for Mr. Morris, discovered a material error in the location of the Pre-emption line. It was

claimed that many of the New York grants (Read and Ryckman's included) were to the west of the line and, therefore, in the purchase. Read, Ryckman, and the Lessees, proposed to Phelps and Gorham that a new line be run, each party furnishing a surveyor.

When this survey was completed it was found that the grants were to the eastward of the line.

This was afterward known as the "Old Pre-emption Line."

Phelps and Gorham were not satisfied and Morris demanded that still another line be surveyed. Andrew Ellicott and Augustus Porter were employed for this.

The old line was crooked, after leaving the eighty-second Mile-Stone on the Pennsylvania line, diverging first to the westward and then to the eastward, finally coming out on Lake Ontario, about three miles west of Sodus Bay. The new line was to the east of this and came out about the middle of Sodus Bay. Between the two was

a strip of land called the Gore, containing about 84,000 acres, including Read and Ryekman's and many other New York grants.

Mr. Williamson had, in the meantime, purchased these grants. The grantees could, of course, give no title, as none had passed to them, or could pass until it was decided whether they were on New York or Massachusetts territory.

In March, 1795, the Legislature of New York finally submitted the question to the Surveyor General, providing that should he decide that the new line was correct, the Land Commissioners should arrange matters between the holders of grants and Mr. Williamson.

The new line was decided to be the division line between the New York and the Massachusetts lands. Massachusetts passed titles for the Gore to the Grantees, and New York allowed Mr. Williamson lieu lands in Wayne County, as an equivalent for the moneys paid in the purchase of the New York patents.

These disputes had consumed nearly seven years. Every thing seems to have been amicably

settled and Col. Read moved his family to the town of Phelps. In 1795, Mr. Williamson re-surveyed Geneva, and laid out a larger town.

The history of this grant has been so often repeated that in many of the books consulted, frequent misleading and vague statements are found. Here are given only what has been gleaned from official papers.

"During the fall of 1788, Read and Ryckman had begun to develop Geneva in the place of Kanedesaga, the Indian village at the foot of the lake. They laid out the village and township No. 8, into village and farm lots and caused them to be drawn by ballot. To this focus of settlement all classes came and a cluster of log huts extended along the shore." (History of Ontario County.)

"Augustus Porter, one of the earliest settlers in Western New York and Pennsylvania, was at Geneva, in May, 1789. Geneva, at that time, was one of the most important of the Western settlements, and consisted of six or seven fami-

lies, among whom was Col. Read, father of the late Rufus Seth Reed, of Erie, Penn." (same.)

Col. Read's wife and family did not join him until the winter of 1790. Jared Boughton gives the following account of a part of the trip. He had left Stockbridge, in February, 1790, and came in a sleigh by the way of Schenectady. He had with him Col. Read's family, or he met them at General Danforth's tavern, at Onondaga Hollow. "We travelled thirteen miles the day we left General Danforth's. Col. Read's family and mine (fourteen in all) camped that night under a hemlock tree, built a camp of hemlock boughs, had a warm brisk fire, and had a comfortable night of it. Next night we arrived at the west shore of Lake Cayuga, there were two families there, stayed all night and crossed the lake on the ice the next morning. The next night we got to the foot of Seneca Lake, found there a man named Earl, he had a log cabin but no floor in it. We stayed there all night. Earl had a scow to ferry us over the outlet of the

lake. Next morning we went home with Mrs. Read and family, found Col. Read waiting for the arrival of his family. His house stood on the bank of the lake, in Geneva. The place then contained ten or twelve families." (Holland Purchase.)

"In the spring of 1790, a party, of which Jonathan Whitney was leader, after varied and rough experience, journeying from Schenectady to Geneva, reached the latter place and sought accommodations with Col. Read, whose provisions were limited to a loaf of bread and no meal or flour. A timely supply of both, however, arrived from Susquehanna, and Whitney secured a supply, 'but the decease of the cow deprived the family of milk.' Sickness was general and but few escaped fever and ague."

(History of Ontario County.)

Joshua Fairbanks, who married Miss Sophia Read, eldest daughter of Col. Seth Read, at Uxbridge, Feb. 3, 1790; left there with his wife to join Col. Read, at Geneva, in the winter of

1791. They were in a sleigh, and he gives the following narrative of his journey after they left Whitesborough.

"Half way from Whitesborough to Onondaga Hollow, night overtook us, and fortunately, we found a settler who had just got in and had a log house partly finished. There were some Indians at the place. The name of our obliging host I do not recollect but he was the first white settler between Whitesborough and Onondaga Hollow.

We staid the next night at Onondaga Hollow. The only settler there was General Danforth, here Mrs. Fairbanks remarked she thought there must be others in the neighborhood, as there was a small dancing party at General Danforth's that night. The next night we camped out, found the remains of an Indian tent, struck a fire. Mrs. Fairbanks cooked supper. We passed the night very comfortably. It was in February with the snow eighteen to twenty-four inches deep.

Staid next night at Cayuga Ferry with Harris, who kept a ferry when the lake was not

closed. We crossed on the ice and arrived at Col. Read's the next day." Mr. Fairbanks brought with him a supply of goods to trade with the Indians.

He remained at Geneva with Col. Read, until 1793. The first town meeting held at Geneva, was at Mr. Fairbanks' house during that year.

Col. Read afterwards moved to Phelps, the township adjoining and just north of Geneva.

The following quaint story is taken from the History of Ontario County, and as it is told twice, was no doubt derived from two different sources.

"The first marriage in Phelps was that of Joseph Annin and Miss Read, daughter of Seth Read, the pioneer, and the Justice who tied the silken knot, was Thomas Sisson, one of the first Magistrates in the county. Tradition says that the father of the young lady was obstinately opposed to the union of his daughter with the one of her choice and forbade him entering the house, and in company with Esq. Sisson, he was

passing the premises of the father of his inamorata about the hour of twilight, at which time she was engaged milking her father's cows near the highway. That she set aside her milk pail for the time being, when they stood up under the shelter of an apple tree or a grape vine, as the case might be, and there and then were solemnly declared to be man and wife. The Justice and the bridegroom prosecuted their way home, while Mrs. Annin finished milking the cow that was commenced by Miss Read."

Emigration was pushing rapidly to the west and north. Morris and his agents were active in developing the "Holland" and "Phelps and Gorham" purchases. Geneva was no longer an outpost; Buffalo had succeeded it, and in 1795 it contained several traders' posts where travellers found accommodations.

Joshua Fairbanks and his wife were the first of Col. Read's family to move on. In September, 1793, they (accompanied by Giles Sisson, and William Butler) started in a bateau down the

Seneca River, for Queenstown, where they went into a house partly of frame and partly of logs. "Mrs. Fairbanks named the circumstance," that while here, they had as guests, Aaron Burr, his daughter, Theodosia, and her husband, Mr. Allison, who were travelling on horseback, attended by servants, on their way to Niagara. This was in 1801. Mr. Fairbanks remained at Queenstown and Chippewa, until 1805, and afterwards settled at Lewiston, New York. He was associated in trading for many years with Messrs. Porter and Barton, and was a partner of Sheldon Thompson, father of Augustus Porter Thompson, of Buffalo. The year, 1795, saw a preconcerted movement for the West. Seth Read, Deacon Chamberlain, Augustus Porter, Judah Colt, Andrew Ellicott and others, were again pioneers. Col. Read the foremost.

The route, from Geneva, was no doubt, the one by which Joshua Fairbanks had gone two years before. Col. Read unquestionably found that the most available. From the "Holland

Purchase" we learn that "from Chippewa to Presqu'ile, Captain William Lee had established communication by means of a boat, propelled by sails and oars, in 1795. This was the only boat at that time on the south shore of Lake Erie. She had no crew, and made trips only when she had passengers enough able and willing to man her." Mr. Fairbanks was at Chippewa and knew of this boat. In June, Col. Read, his two sons, James Manning and Charles John, Giles Sisson and Mr. Baggs, constituted themselves a crew for Capt. Lee, and with Mrs. Read as a passenger, left Chippewa for Presqu'ile.

The Presqu'ile lands, or "the Triangle," was a tract of land, between Lake Erie on the north and west, the 42nd parallel of latitude (the dividing line between New York and Pennsylvania) on the south, and a line drawn south from the west end of Lake Ontario to the 42nd parallel on the east. The last is now the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania.

In surveying the donation lands in Northern Pennsylvania, General Irvine discovered that

Pennsylvania had but a few miles of Lake coast and no harbor. On his suggestion, Pennsylvania made a proposition for the purchase of the Triangle, which was accomplished, and in 1788 the United States ceded it to Pennsylvania.

William Connelly came to Erie, in 1795, with his cousin, Thomas Rees, surveyor of the District, and says that in June of that year, he "saw land there Col. Read from a bark boat, with a quantity of groceries, liquors, and Indian goods. Col. Read was the first white settler there, he proceeded to erect a log cabin and soon after made it a double cabin."

Augustus Porter went to Presquile the latter part of August, 1795, in company with Judah Colt and Joshua Fairbanks, they also went from Chippewa in Capt. Lee's boat, "at this time," he says; "all that part of New York west of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase was still occupied by Indians, their title not yet being extinguished. Two days hard rowing brought them to Presquile where they found surveyors en-

gaged in laying out the village now called Erie. Col. Seth Read was there with his family living in a marquee, having just arrived."

Deacon Hines Chamberlin, in passing through Presqu'ile on his way to Le Bœuf in pursuit of land, says he "found neither Whites nor Indians, all was solitary. There were some old French brick buildings, wells, and block-houses, going to decay. Eight or ten acres of cleared land; on the Peninsula there was an old brick house forty or fifty feet square. At Le Bœuf there were several white families and a garrison of soldiers. A road was being cut to Presqu'ile."

On his return from Le Bœuf to Presqu'ile, he "found there Col. Seth Read and his family. They had just arrived. We stopped and helped him build some huts. Set up eroteches, laid poles across and covered them with the bark of the cucumber tree. At first the Col. had no floors, afterward he indulged in the luxury of floors made by laying down strips of bark. James Baggs and Giles Sisson were with Col.

Read, and I remained in his employ for some time."

Capt. Martin Strong, in a letter to William Nicholson, dated Waterford, Jan. 8, 1855, says, "I came to Presqu'ile the last of July, 1795. A few days previous to this, a company of United States troops had commenced felling timber on Garrison Hill, for the purpose of erecting a stockade garrison, also a corps of engineers had arrived under General Ellieott, escorted by a company of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Capt. John Grubb, to lay out the town of Erie. Thomas Rees, Esq., Col. Seth Read and family, (the only family in the Triangle) were living in tents and booths of bark, with plenty of refreshments for all itinerants who chose to call. Many of whom were drawn from motives of curiosity and speculation. Most of the land along the lake was sold this summer for one dollar per acre, subject to actual settlement." (History of Erie County.)

"When Mr. Rees was living in his tent on the bank of the lake, 'with plenty of good

refreshment for all itinerants that chose to call ; he was honored with a royal visitor, Louis Phillippe, his younger brother, and an attendant, spent a day or two with him, to refresh and rest themselves in their travels. After expressing themselves delighted with the lake scenery, they proceeded on their journey. Mr. Rees providing them with an Indian guide to Canandaigua. The brother, who was delicate, and engrossed much of the care of the others, was suspected of being the Dauphin, but it proved otherwise." (History of Erie County.)

There were in 1795, four families residing in what is now Erie County, namely : Read, Talmadge, Miles, and Baird.

Col. Read did not long occupy the bark house. Near it he built a double one partly of logs and partly of stone. Stone and timber being abundant at the mouth of the Creek and on the shore of the Bay. This house, like the first, was on the flats on the west side of Mill Creek, beneath the old French Fort, some remains of which were standing.

Mill Creek, then a large stream, ran swiftly by and, when not disturbed by freshets, its waters were clear and sparkling.

Capt. Daniel Dobbins came to Erie in 1796.

He says ; " It was a wilderness. There were but four occupied houses. One on the flats on the west side of Mill Creek, occupied by James Baird as a Tavern, Col. Read's already described, one on French and Second owned by Thomas Rees, and one on Holland and Fifth, a tannery kept by Ezekiel Dunning, whose family resided there."

The log houses built by early settlers, were of hewn logs, the roofs of clapboards and the floors of puncheons, (logs split and smoothed on one side with an axe.) Wood pins were used instead of nails and the doors were fastened by wooden latches on the outside ; over them a hole was made through which was a latch-string.

Col. Read at once took up a thousand acres of land in the Walnut Creek Valley (where Kearsarge is now located) and commenced build-

ing a homestead there which he called "Walnut Creek Farm." On its completion, some time during the year, 1796, he moved there with his family and remained until his death the following March.

Thus, in the prime of life, on the very threshold of his new home, scarcely established, he was called away. Nobly as he had lived he died, and was laid to rest under the forest trees. Such glimpses as we have had of his career show a nature gentle, strong and loyal. Cheerfully and unselfishly he performed every duty whether for God, his country or his family. Such, "rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Three months before, his old comrade in arms, General Anthony Wayne, had died at the Garrison, at Presqu'ile. Twenty years earlier they had served together through the Canadian Campaign. Fate brought both to the Western Wilderness to end careers worthy all praise.

After Col. Seth's death his wife, Hannah Read, did not long remain at Walnut Creek Farm.

She established herself in Erie, where in 1799, her youngest daughter, "Polly," was married to Mr. Thomas Rees.

As the years passed and communication with the east became easier she was enabled to have her old furniture brought from her Massachusetts' home and she passed the remainder of her life surrounded by the familiar objects and luxuries of which war and financial disaster had robbed her for so many years. No doubt her woman's heart appreciated their beauty all the more from the vivid contrast with "Indian tents," floorless log huts and the thousand hardships endured since they were last about her. Hers was not a nature to repine at discomfort, although she dearly loved all beautiful and dainty things.

It is said of her that her later years were spent in promoting the comfort and happiness of those less fortunate than herself, and she lived for many years respected and beloved by all. She died Dec. 8, 1821.

XI.

James Manning, the eldest son of Col. Seth Read, went to Green Bay with a party of traders soon after his father's death. Married there and remained for some years. After the death of his wife, Mary Logan Reed, he settled in Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he married and raised a large family and where he died at the age of seventy-seven, on May 5, 1847.

Charles John, the second son, succeeded his father at Walnut Creek Farm, where he spent the remainder of his life, thirty-three years. His system of farming was a decided success and he was soon in possession of the largest and most productive farm in the County. He was a man of marked energy and ability; so far-seeing and judicious in all his business enterprises that his mother and brothers constantly sought his advice

and deferred to his judgment in their personal affairs. "A gentleman of the old school" in every sense of the word; his handsome person, cultivated mind and rare charm of manner made him a delightful companion under all circumstances.

His marriage to Miss Rachel Miller, when Erie consisted of only ten or twelve houses, is thus described in an old newspaper.

OLDEN MEMORIES.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST WEDDING WHICH OCCURRED IN ERIE COUNTY.

"Eighty-seven years ago Saturday, (Dec. 27, 1797,) Charles John Reed was married to Miss Rachel Miller, being the first couple ever married in what is now the bounds of Erie County.

The wedding took place on Second Street, near Parade, in what is now the city of Erie, and all the houses then built were in that location. They were not married in church, nor by a clergyman, as there was neither church or minister here at that time. They were married by Thomas

Rees, Esq., who was the first Justice of the Peace appointed in the Lake country, and his commission from Governor Mifflin bore date, March 21, 1796, for the district, consisting of the township of Mead, in the county of Allegheny, at that time, "So long as he shall live and behave himself well." The old 'squire used to often relate when called upon afterwards to perform a marriage ceremony, that he was anxious that one of his assistants, whose commission was only for a term of years, should perform the ceremony. The parties interested consented, except the lady who would not listen to it, "for," said she, "his commission will soon expire ; yours is for life. I want to be married for life, and you must perform the ceremony for me." He hesitated no longer to comply with her wishes. Capt. Bissell, on the Garrison Hill, kindly furnished them with a team and sled belonging to the United States Service, as there was no Jack Thomas or Rufus Hammond with their carriages to wait on the first new married couple at that

time. Jonathan Baird, Esq., then in the United States Service, took the team and sled and took them to their new home, four miles, on Walnut Creek. The old gentleman used to relate his excursion without any roads to speak of, and he upset several times, but to use his own expression, "he got them there in time for the infair." Mr. and Mrs. Reed resided at that home until their death. Mr. Reed died there in 1830 and Mrs. Reed in 1851. They had fourteen children, all of whom married except two, who died young."

Miss Rachel Miller had arrived in Erie, the latter part of September, with her mother and two sisters, who were moving from their old home in Allegheny, to establish themselves in Waterford.

A letter dated Pittsburgh, September 4, 1797, written to Mr. Thomas Miller, then in Erie, informed him that his mother, with her three daughters "will start this day in Cummins's boat for Franklin where she will be glad if you

will meet her with horses etc. I suppose she will be there in ten days." A journey, which now takes a few hours. These things give an idea of what the trips were, undertaken at that day.

We know that on their arrival at Erie, the acquaintance was made which was followed by her marriage to Charles John Reed, a few months later, December, of the same year.

Rachel Reed seems to have been a worthy successor of the first mistress of Walnut Creek Farm. Fragile in appearance, she was yet the embodiment of strength both mental and physical. Gentle and firm, untiring in her devotion to husband and children; she was endowed with every gift which makes the ideal "home Mother" and the old farm-house rang with the sound of merry laughter and cheerful work as the busy days went by and sons and daughters grew up about her. Her husband died in 1830, but Walnut Creek Farm continued to be her home until her own death in the autumn of 1851. Long ere this, her family were all married and settled in homes

of their own, while a new generation was growing up at the old homestead. Cyrus, her third son, living there with his wife and little ones, and James Manning on a farm near. Her eldest son, Seth 2nd, had married and moved to Illinois. Henry Joseph, the fifth son, "enlisted, on the breaking out of the Mexican War, served under General Wool and took part in several important battles. At the close of the war he went to California, returning to his old home in the autumn of '51. He married and settled in Ottawa, Illinois, where for many years, he was actively and prosperously engaged in business. When the War of the Rebellion called for service on the battle-field, he raised a company of which he was elected Captain, and again did faithful service for his country." It would be vain to attempt to follow the individual fortunes of so large a family, and we will quote only a few extracts from notices which have appeared from time to time in various publications.

William Wyndham Reed, was the first white child born in the "Triangle" which now includes the city of Erie. When quite young he was sent on trading voyages on the lakes; his Uncle Rufus Seth Reed owning a number of vessels engaged in the lake trade. Among them was the "Salina," so called from the cargoes of salt she carried. In the spring of 1812, on the eve of the war with Great Britain, the "Salina" was loaded and proceeded up the lake, her owner being confident that war would not be declared. Mr. R. S. Reed and William Wyndham were both on board; they reached Mackinaw in safety. The British were the first to learn of the declaration of war and came over and captured the fort, garrison, the "Salina" and her crew.

The men were told they would be guarded as prisoners but must go into the fort where they could be protected from the Indians (allies of the British) who would scalp every person they could get possession of. No sooner were the prisoners safe within the walls than a general

insurrection broke out among the Indians; the commanding officer of the British forces was sent for and a compromise effected by turning loose a number of cattle among them to satiate their thirst for blood. Shortly after this the prisoners were released on parole and allowed to start for home with their vessel. At Detroit, General Hull took the "Salina" into the United States service and the men returned to Erie; when General Hull surrendered at Detroit, the "Salina" was included and was kept in the British service carrying supplies to the army. She finally drifted into the ice and floated down the lake; being discovered off Erie she was boarded by citizens, who took off a large amount of property and set her on fire.

When peace was established William Wyndham was placed in charge of a branch of his uncle's business with head-quarters at Ashtabula, Ohio. Here he married and remained for many years; he was prosperous and very popular, taking an active part in all town matters and

foremost in establishing and supporting an Episcopal church. In 1831, financial disaster overtook him and he moved to Pennsylvania and found employment in the Shenango Valley Iron Works. In 1846 he moved to Erie and was secretary and treasurer of the Erie Canal Company until his death on September 9, 1851.

Elizabeth Ingram, wife of William Wyndham Reed was one of the best known and most interesting women of Erie, where she spent the last forty years of her life; although an invalid, her patient endurance and cheerfulness, her ready sympathy in the affairs of old and young, her kindly interest in the life about her and constant plans for the relief of some poverty stricken family, made her a comfort and delight to all who knew her. She was intolerant of all sham or pretence yet loving and tender to all in distress. An amusing, genial, delightful companion, her sickroom was the daily rendezvous for numberless friends who here passed many bright and cheery hours. Born in the latter

part of the last century, (her father a pioneer in western New York and Ohio) her early years were passed amid stirring scenes and hairbreadth escapes which lost none of their vividness as she loved to relate them nearly a century later. Her wonderful memory never allowed a fact or date to escape and was a storehouse to which all came when dispute arose, her verdict being accepted as final. In this day of the "new woman" with her publicity and clamor for "rights" the memory of this quiet life which yet wielded so wide and wholesome an influence and taught (as words can never teach) daily lessons of Christian charity and love, is one to cherish and be grateful for.

Mary Annin Reed Hunter. While no romantic or exciting events are related of her life, it was one (passed in the seclusion of home) which left an impression that shall linger so long as there are those alive who remember how she passed along, "wearing the white flower of a blameless life." A refined, intelligent Christian woman, with an exquisite taste for the artistic and beautiful, the loveliness of her character endeared her to all who came in contact with her. In every relation of life; as daughter, wife, mother and friend, she was faultless. She bore the cares and sorrows of her life, which were many, with a calm fortitude that won admiration and respect, and the trials endured never affected the sweetness of her disposition. She spoke no harsh or bitter words, hers were "Sweet lips whereon perpetually did reign The

summer calm of golden charity." Shrinking from all that was ignoble, her tender eyes saw only the good in those about her and the unconscious influence of her faith in human nature was to render all more worthy her opinion.

"A woman mixed of such fine elements
That were all virtue and religion dead
She'd make them newly, being what she was."

Mary A. Crocker. Fate in endowing Mary Deming with so many of the personal characteristics of her great-grandmother, Hannah Read, seems to have been preparing her for the life before her, that of the worthy wife of a pioneer. Born and educated in Detroit, the only daughter of her house, she left a luxurious home and many friends, in the autumn of 1852, to follow the fortunes of her newly made husband. Mr. Crocker had crossed the plains with the gold seekers of '49 and after varied trials found himself (in the summer of '52) on the high road to success; returning to the east for his bride, they set forth on life's journey with bright hopes

and confidence in their future, only to be met, on the eve of sailing from New York, with the news of financial ruin, which the great fire of that year in Sacramento had brought upon them. Mr. Crocker proposed that his wife should return to her old home while he went on alone to re-establish his business. This she would not consider for a moment and they continued the journey with unabated cheerfulness.

The first few years in their new home were filled with hardship and privation, but so nobly did the brave woman bear her share of the burdens, that, ere long, they were established in a comfortable little home and fickle fortune smiling once more, never ceased to pour her gifts upon them. For many years Mrs. Crocker devoted herself to the rearing and education of their children, to the exclusion of social life and duties; her heart and hands were filled with the concerns of those immediately about her, and it was not until her children were well grown, and their home in Saeramento was changed in

1875 to San Francisco, that she found either leisure or inclination for society at large. She had kept herself au courant with the affairs of the world, even in her busiest days, and when the overland road was completed she took her children for frequent and extensive trips to the Eastern States and Europe, where her keen intelligence and artistic taste found a world of culture and enjoyment. In a short time she became a power in the social life of San Francisco and their beautiful home in that city was the scene of many notable entertainments. In their private life Mrs. Crocker's was the dominant influence, and to her all turned for counsel and sympathy. She was passionately attached to her family and they only understood the tenderness and loyalty of her heart which she hid under a reserved manner. Her invariable rule of silence, when no good could be spoken, freed the daily life from back-biting and gossip and rendered the home atmosphere exceptionally bright and pure. She was morbidly conscientious

and spared neither time nor strength in the fulfilment of every duty and like the older women of her race she exerted a marked influence on those about her. Among her many gifts she possessed the rare one of being an interesting correspondent, striking at the very heart of a subject and in a delightfully happy way telling just what one wished to know. As her children married and left her she devoted more time to public charities and the last years were given almost entirely to such work. At the time of her death, October 27, 1889, a San Francisco paper said of her: "Her many acts of charity have endeared her to many hundreds of people, who had not even a passing acquaintance with her. There was not an institution, public or private, which had not received valuable aid from her, and her acts of goodness were extended to all people despite creed, color or nation. Among her many noteworthy charities were, the Old People's Home on Pine and Pierce Streets, to whom she presented a new building at the cost

of \$160,000. She presented \$15,000 to the Young Woman's Christian Association. She was also a great benefactress to the following institutions: The Boys and Girls Aid Society, Children's Hospital, Women's Hospital, Little Sister's Infant Shelter, Associated Charities, Woman's Exchange and all the Kindergartens. She was especially kind to the Silver Street and Buford Schools. The various charitable societies to which Mrs. Crocker has been so great a benefactress have held meetings during the week, and have drawn up memorials of respect. Among the many beautiful tributes to the memory of that noble woman is the following one from the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, which says: 'In the death of Mrs. Crocker this community has suffered an irreparable loss, the benevolent organizations of the city a generous and untiring helper, the poor and the discouraged a sympathetic, wise and cheery counselor, the Church a consistent, healthful and hearty supporter, and the world a true and noble specimen of womanhood.'"

XII.

Rufus Seth Reed, Col. Seth's third son, came by way of Pittsburgh to Presqu'ile, arriving in September, 1795. When his father moved to Walnut Creek Farm, he opened a store in the house on Mill Creek, Col. Seth had built and traded with the Indians. He afterward built a large frame building on the south-west corner of Parade and Second Streets. In 1799, he and Capt. Lee built the Schooner "Good Intent" of thirty tons burden, which was the first vessel built for the lake trade. He made a great success of his shipping business and trading in salt.

In 1809, he and Capt. Dobbins bought a schooner of ninety tons burden from a party of Canadians, and changed her name to "Salina" which Capt. Dobbins sailed. In 1812, the "Salina" went to Mackinaw. Mr. Reed and

his nephew, William Wyndham Reed, were on board and were taken prisoners when that place was captured. They were soon released on parole and allowed to return home.

Mr. Reed engaged in a great variety of business enterprises, and had large contracts for supplies for the United States Forts on the Lakes. In 1816, he saw the necessity of having a grist mill for his own business, and soon after built a large one on Parade, north of Fifth Street, which, to the day of his death, he kept in fit condition to make the finest brands of flour. He for many years purchased all the grain raised for sale in Erie County. He bought largely of real estate, his name being on the list of purchasers of the first town lots sold in Erie, and at his death he was the wealthiest land owner in the county.

He was president of the Erie Bank, from the time it was incorporated in 1828, and also of the Erie Canal Co., organized in 1842. He finished the Canal from the Ohio River to Erie.

He gave liberally to churches and schools and was always ready to assist and encourage the

honest and industrious. Many of Erie's best business men owe their start to him. The great prosperity of Erie is largely due to his exertions, for while his many enterprises added to his own wealth, they were instrumental in the growth of the town.

In 1797, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Dolly Oaks, whose father, (Jonathan Oaks, of Palmyra) had been one of the Geneva settlers. His wife died within a few months. In 1801, he married Miss Nancy Agnes Irwin; they had one son, Charles Manning, to whom he gave a liberal and classical education. His first wife was buried at Walnut Creek Farm by the side of Col. Seth Read, there being no place of burial in Erie. In 1831, their remains were brought to the old burying-ground at the corner of Eighth and French Streets, and when the Erie Cemetery was established were again moved to one lot where five generations now rest.

Rufus Seth, after an industrious and successful life, died June 1st, 1846, in his seventy-first year.

His mind was active to the last, his judgment on all business matters clear and sound. During the fifty years he had passed in Erie, he saw the wilderness change into a city of importance and wealth. By his industry and enterprise he accumulated a large fortune.

His wife, Agnes Irwin Reed, was a woman of remarkable strength of character, well fitted to be the helpmeet of such a man. Her figure was tall and stately; a cold, dignified manner hid a heart always ready to respond to the call of affection or duty, and an inflexible will never allowed her to deviate from a course once entered upon. In her home she ordered all things with energy and discretion. Soon after her marriage, her sister dying, she adopted her infant niece, Susan, who lived with her as a daughter, until her marriage in 1831, to the Reverend Bennett Glover, first Rector of St. Paul's Church, Erie.

On the death of Mr. Glover, the widow, with her two little daughters, again found a home with her aunt, and the younger, Anna Charlotte, knew no other until her own marriage.

In addition to these, her son brought to his mother, from Philadelphia, where he was then studying law, his infant daughter, Helen Lois, who remained with her grand-parents until her marriage, only leaving their home for boarding-school and frequent visits to her father.

Beside the home duties so faithfully performed Mrs. Reed was always among the first to engage in works for the public good. Hers was an active, useful, and well filled life, though the picture living in the minds of the present generation is of a stately old woman, moving slowly about her handsome rooms, clad always in black silk or satin, with dainty cap and ruffles of lace. For many years she lived a secluded life rarely leaving the house, save for a drive to church, but daily receiving the visits of her grand-children, and the families of her nieces and nephews then growing up about her, as well as entertaining at dainty little "Teas" the old-time friends who, with her, were passing into the evening of their lives.

How vividly the picture comes to us of the dining-room which, after she came to be alone, was also her sitting-room. Large, square and high-ceilinged, the furniture heavy polished mahogany, brass-nailed and clawed, covered with black horsehair: chairs straight and hard, (no lounging easy rockers there,) tables which would delight the soul of a collector, the side-board laden with silver of a bygone pattern. On the mantle, over the glowing fire in the open grate, were a handsome clock and candelabra, all substantial, solid, useful.

And the talk, over the cups of tea, with old time friends, it was like the surroundings, calm and stately, whether the subjects were Indian Massacres, the toil and struggle incident to life in a new country, the banquet given to LaFayette, the War of 1812, fought at their very doors, or more private romances and griefs of a bygone day. All a memory to cherish.

Several slight strokes of paralysis rendered her more and more a recluse, but the strong will

never acknowledged defeat. After a few days illness in July, of 1864, she passed quietly away.

Charles Manning, the only son of Rufus Seth Reed, after completing the course in College at Washington, Penn., was sent to Philadelphia, and placed under the Hon. Horace Binney, to study law; he was admitted to the bar in 1824. His father's increased business necessitated his return to Erie, and he was soon actively engaged in varied concerns. Prior to 1830, all real estate was deeded to R. S. Reed, but afterward all purchased was in the name of C. M. Reed. It was all one business, whether relating to farms, schooners on the Lakes, buying grain or real estate; both were equally interested and equally prosperous. In 1835, they established a line of steamboats on the Lakes, long known as "Reed's Line."

In April, 1831, Charles Manning was appointed Colonel of Militia, and on the expiration of his commission he was made Brigadier-General.

In October, 1837, he was elected to represent Erie County, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. In October, 1843, he was elected to Congress and served one term. An amusing account of his efforts for re-election is given by Congressman Sibley. "Two candidates who wanted to represent their district at Washington met in joint debate in a backwoods town of Clarion County, Penn. One of them, General Reed, was a Lake Erie ship owner. Leading off he spoke of his love for Clarion County and its people, and said that in its honor he had recently built the swiftest craft that ever sailed the lakes, and had named her "Clarion." With a burst of his finest and most exuberant eloquence he told how, as she sailed from Buffalo to Erie, from Cleveland to Detroit, from Saginaw to Mackinaw, from Manitowoc to Oconomowoc, into every port upon our magnificent northern waterways the white winged Clarion proudly bore with her the name and fame of the Pennsylvania county.

The audience listened with rapt attention, and at the close of General Reed's speech the

enthusiasm was unbounded. The district was very close. It included three counties, of which one was Democratic and the other Republican by about the same majority. The third county, Clarion, was the debatable ground, and the votes of these backwoodsmen were likely to decide the election. It looked as if the General had won the day. Judge Thompson, the other candidate, waited for the excitement to subside. Then he stepped to the front of the platform, and said with impressive earnestness :

"Citizens of Clarion, what General Reed has told is true. He has built a brig, and a grand one. But where do you suppose he painted the proud name of Clarion?" Turning to his rival he said ; "Stand up here, Sir, and tell these honest people where you had the painter put the name of Clarion. You never thought the truth would reach back here, Sir. I shall tell these people the truth, and I challenge you to deny one word of it, Sir. Yes, fellow citizens, he painted the name of Clarion under the stern of the brig—under her stern, gentlemen !"

Few of the audience had ever seen a ship, and the fact that a vessel's name is always painted upon her stern was not considered. The indignation was intense. It found vent in groans and curses. General Reed sat stunned and voiceless. Attempts at explanation were useless and the vote of proud Clarion sent Judge Thompson to Washington.

On the death of his father, in 1846, General Reed was made President of the Erie Bank and also of the Erie Canal Co. In 1849, when the first railroad was commenced, he was President of the Erie and North-east Road until it was merged into the Buffalo and Erie. The opening of a continuous road from Buffalo to Chicago dealt a death blow to passenger travel on the Lakes, and "Reed's Line" soon ceased to exist.

He was married in 1838, to Miss Harriet W. Gilson, of Watertown, New York. They had several children, of whom, only two sons survive. General Reed was for many years an invalid, but his mind retained its full vigor and his judgment

was prompt and decisive as ever. Thus he was enabled to attend personally to the control of his vast estate until the end. He died on December 15, 1871, leaving a fortune of many millions.

The house which he built in 1847-1849 is still occupied by Mrs. Reed where she dispenses the gracious hospitality for which she has always been noted.

Extract from a letter written by Mr. Augustus Porter Thompson, of Buffalo, New York.

"The State of New York owned a strip of land, one mile wide, lying along the bank of the Niagara River, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, called the Mile Strip. In 1803 and 1804 this land was surveyed by Judge Annin, under direction of the Surveyor General of the State. In 1805, all the surveyed land, farm and village lots, were put up by the Surveyor General for public sale at Albany. Notice was also given that the docks and warehouses at Lewiston and Schlosser, with the Steadman farm at the latter place, would

be leased by the State, to any responsible party or parties, who would take them for the least number of years, maintain and keep up the store-houses and docks, and at the termination of the lease surrender all the improvements to the State. At the time of the sale Augustus Porter and Peter B. Porter, Benjamin Barton and Joseph Annin, attended for the purpose of purchasing lands along the river, and bidding for the lease. In a conversation among themselves, and finding out each other's views and purposes, they agreed to form a partnership under the name of Porter, Barton & Co., and to bid for the portage lease and also to make large purchases of lands. They succeeded in obtaining the lease for thirteen years, and purchased the land about the Falls and many other farm and village lots. The four farm lots, containing over seven hundred acres lying on the south side of Scajaquadda Creek, were purchased by these four gentlemen, and the Rev. John McDonald of Albany, father-in-law of Archibald McIntire, many years Comptroller of

the State, and John McLean, of Orange County, for a long time Commissary General. In 1811, they had these lots surveyed, into a village plot, by Apollos Stephens, and called it Lower Black Rock, to distinguish it from the State village of Black Rock. Both of these villages are now within the boundaries of Buffalo.

In 1806, Porter, Barton & Co., commenced the transportation business over the portage, boating up the Niagara River to Black Rock, and provided themselves with vessels to carry property on the lakes. This was the beginning of the first regular and connected line of transportation on the American side, that ever did business on the Great Lakes. They were connected with Jonathan Walton & Co., of Schenectady, who sent the property in boats up the Mohawk River, down Wood Creek and other waters to Oswego. Matthew McNair carried it over Lake Ontario; Porter, Barton & Co., took it from Lewiston to Black Rock, where they had vessels to carry it over the lakes.

In 1816, the forwarding and commission house of Sill, Thompson & Co., succeeded the firm of Porter, Barton & Co., and conducted the business there until 1830, when my father removed to Buffalo and continued in the same until his death, in 1851.

To give an idea how large the business appeared to the public, Porter, Barton & Co., were called a 'Monopoly' and an 'Overgrown Monopoly' not satisfied with doing all the commercial business but trying to control the politics of the County and District."

"De Garmo Jones came from Albany to Detroit, a few years subsequent to the War of 1812, and soon became and for many years remained a prominent factor in many of the business enterprises of Detroit and Michigan. It was through his sagacity and means that the plaster beds on the Grand River were first brought to light. He purchased, at an early period, the farm that bears his name in Detroit.

He was one of the first stockholders of the Bank of Michigan, was one of the contractors for the building of the old Capitol, and was largely interested in vessels at an early date. He was also engaged in the forwarding business and owned vessels and occupied a large warehouse. In 1835, he was one of the first Directors of the Detroit and St. Joseph, now the Michigan Central Railroad. He served as Alderman at large in 1827-1830 and 1838; as Adjutant-General of the State, in 1829; as Mayor of the City in 1839, and as State Senator in 1840 and 1841. He was well educated, active in moral reform, a trustee of the First Protestant Church, in 1820."

"Hannah Rees Irwin was born in Erie, Penn., July 29, 1802; married Robert Irwin Jr., August 31, 1820 and went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where they made their home. Mr. Irwin died in 1833, leaving her with four children. She lived many years after the death of her husband a devoted and self-sacrificing mother, at

the same time judicious as to business matters. Of a retiring disposition, her lovely character endeared her to all who knew her, and her death in the full possession of her faculties at eighty-four years, left a void which never can be filled. One who knew her for years, said, at her death, "It is seldom that one can live for more than sixty years in a place and never give cause for an ill-natured word, as was her case."

Genealogy of Hannah Harwood.

1. Nathaniel Harwood came from England at an early date and settled in Concord, Mass. His wife's name was Elizabeth. They had one son, Peter, born in Concord, January 12, 1671.

2. Peter, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Harwood, married Mary Fox, of Concord, Nov. 7, 1700. Children,—Nathan, born Aug. 24, 1701; John, born April 28, 1703; Mary, born Aug. 11, 1705; Joseph, born Feb. 26, 1707; Hannah, born Jan. 30, 1709; Benjamin, born April 13, 1713; Ebenezer, born Feb. 22, 1714.

3. John, son of Peter and Mary Harwood, born April 28, 1703; married Hannah ———, who was born in Uxbridge, July 2, 1704. They lived in Mendon until 1735. After that in Uxbridge. Children,—Mary, born March 26, 1725, died Dec. 9, 1726; Peter, born Oct. 20, 1727; John, born July 31, 1730; Hannah, born March 23, 1735, died March 26, 1735; Nathan, born Feb. 22, 1736; Mary, March 10, 1738, died same day; Ebenezer, Jan 22, 1740, died Jan. 27, 1740; Mary, Sept. 8, 1743; Ebenezer, Feb. 8, 1745; Hannah, July 30, 1751.

4. Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah Harwood was born in Uxbridge, July 30, 1751; married Seth Read in 1768.

Peter Harwood, the eldest son of John, was a Captain in Col. Learned's Regiment, during the Revolution. He settled in Windsor, Mass., and his descendants are still living there.

John and Nathan, sons of John, settled in Windsor. Nathan married Huldah Bannister. They had a number of children. Nathan was in the French War of 1756. Was a Lieutenant in Capt. William Ward's Co., in 1777, and a Captain in July, 1777. Was at Saratoga, at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Francis, the son of Nathan, enlisted in his father's Company at the age of 14, and was afterward in Capt. Hezekiah Greene's Co., at Saratoga, in 1781. Moved to Whately, Mass. in 1794, where he practiced medicine until his death, May 20, 1835. He had six children. One of his sons, Roderick, was a Colonel in the Civil War. Many of his descendants still live in Whately.

Many hundreds of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., have been examined. The following is a list of those in which material has been found.

AT BOSTON.

- Annals of Mendon.
- Revolutionary Archives, manuscript.
- Historical, manuscript, Rolls of the French War of 1756.
- Journal, manuscript, of Mass. General Court.
- Life of Major-General John Patterson.
- Fleet's Boston Almanac.
- Siege of Boston. Frothingham.
- Savage's New England Genealogical Dictionary.
- New England His. and Gen. Register.
- Reed Family in England and America.
- Histories of Worcester County.
- History of Town of Sutton.
- History of Town of Whately.
- Concord Town Records.
- Robinson, Safford, and Harwood Families.

AT UXBRIDGE.

- Town Records.
- Records of the First Congregational Church.

AT MENDON.

- Town Records.

AT NEW YORK.

Extinguishment of the Indian Titles in Northern
New York. Lenox Library.

Historical Recollections of Pennsylvania.
Buffalo and the Senecas. Astor Library.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

American Archives, 1776.

Heitman's Register of Revolutionary Officers.

Campaign for the Conquest of Canada.

History of Cayuga County, New York.

History of Ontario County, New York.

Holland Purchase.

Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

History of Erie County, Pennsylvania.

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